

Law Enforcement News

Vol. XIV, No. 277

A publication of John Jay College of Criminal Justice/CUNY

September 30, 1988

New York CJ system sitting on keg of TNT Planned expansion of antidrug unit may flood courts, jails

Plans by New York City officials for a two-year expansion of the Tactical Narcotics Team (TNT) program — in which crack-infested neighborhoods are saturated with large numbers of uniformed officers, undercover cops and back-up units to flush out drug dealers — are ready for implementation.

But one vital ingredient is still missing — the money.

Mayor Edward I. Koch has asked city agencies to trim their budgets by 1.5 percent to obtain the \$110 million needed to fund the massive antidrug initiative, modeled after a TNT operating since March in crack-scarred southeast Queens. He took the action after the state Legislature rebuffed his request for "sin taxes" on tobacco and liquor and City Council turned down a hike in real-estate taxes to pay for the program, which is similar to "Operation Pressure Point," initiated in 1984 to stamp out the street-level heroin trade on the city's Lower East Side.

As LEN was going to press, Koch also proposed further civilianization of the Police Department in order to free uniformed officers from desk jobs and make 618 cops available for the TNT units.

"Common Sense"

Fiscal realities aside, Koch spokesman Tom Kelly told LEN that the TNT program is "a question of common sense."

"Regrettably, Washington has not done a terribly effective job of providing the funds necessary for localities to effectively fight the impact of drugs in their communities. If Washington won't do it — and so far they don't seem much interested in doing very much on it — obviously local government has to step forward and assume an even greater burden," Kelly said.

First Deputy Police Commissioner Richard Condon told LEN that plans currently call for having at least one additional TNT in place by Nov. 1. He said two teams eventually would be set up in both Manhattan and Brooklyn, with another operating out of the Bronx, and a "narcotics module" added to efforts in Staten Island. All are expected to be in place by March 1989.

At least 118 officers — including an unspecified number of undercover and backup units — will be required to man each TNT, Condon said. The officers would be moved laterally from patrol to narcotics units, and a Police Academy class that would have been hired next June will have to be moved up to serve as a replacement pool of new officers.

Condon said the TNT's will be used to "flood an area with a large number of police officers to sustain activity over a period of time" — roughly 60 to 90 days — before moving on to another hotspot in the designated area. He added, however, that TNT presence would be maintained during all phases of the operation.

1,714 New Drug Arrests

The TNT currently operating in Queens has scored major successes, he said, making 1,714 arrests as of Sept. 19 and seizing large quantities of drugs and at least seven buildings used as bases for crack dealers.

"There hasn't been anything like crack in the United States — at least in my lifetime in the Police Department. You're talking about a drug that lends itself to almost overnight entrepreneurship," Condon said.

"It's like a Mom-and-Pop business that's sprung up everywhere. And because of so many people getting involved in this business there has been a tremendous increase in violence associated with it."

So much violence in fact, that if the present trend continues, New York City might end the year recording its highest homicide totals ever.

The murder tally for the first six months of 1988 was running 7.7 percent ahead of 1987. As of June, 841 murders had been reported in the city, compared with 781 for the same period last year, police statistics show. Condon estimates that 38 to 40 percent of the murders committed in New York are drug related.

DA's, Judges Apprehensive

Some of the city's prosecutors and judges have been critical of the expanded TNT program, saying it will not

Continued on Page 5

The great gun battle, 1988

Waiting-period bill rejected in House; A-G thwarts Sessions' bid to critique substitute gun-sale measure

Pro- and anti-gun control advocates alike are again rallying their forces and preparing strategies to gain the upper hand when the Brady Amendment — the bill to establish a national seven-day waiting period for handgun purchases — comes before the Senate, which is expected sometime before the end of the year.

On Sept. 15, the House effectively rejected the Brady bill as an amendment to an antidrug act when it voted 228-to-182 to adopt a substitute measure sponsored by Rep. Bill McCollum (R-Fla.), which gives the Attorney General six months to develop a system by which gun dealers can identify felons who attempt to purchase handguns.

Sen. Howard Metzenbaum (D-Ohio) is expected to offer the Brady bill as an amendment to the bipartisan drug legislation that the Senate will consider.

The Brady bill, named for Sarah Brady, the vice chairman of Handgun Control Inc., came before the House with the support of the 11 police organizations — representing 400,000 members

— that make up the Law Enforcement Steering Committee, including the Fraternal Order of Police, the International Association of Chiefs of Police, the National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives, the Police Executive Research Forum, the Police Foundation, and the Police Management Association.

March on Washington

More than 250 law-enforcement officers from these and other organizations descended on Washington in early September and marched to the Capitol to lobby for the Brady bill, which was sponsored by Rep. Edward Feighan (D-Ohio).

The measure also had the tacit backing of FBI Director William S. Sessions, who attempted to relay his concerns about the McCollum substitute to key Congressmen, but was rebuffed by Attorney General Richard Thornburgh.

Reflecting on the defeat of the waiting-period measure, Feighan charged that pro-Brady supporters were "outgunned" by the

National Rifle Association, which waged a multimillion-dollar lobbying effort that Feighan termed a "campaign of deceit and lies."

One aspect of that campaign was described in a letter, obtained by LEN, written by Vincent DeMasi, president of the Cincinnati Fraternal Order of Police. In it, DeMasi claimed that two of his members were offered an all-expenses-paid trip to Washington by the NRA not knowing they were being recruited to show law-enforcement support for the NRA's campaign against the Brady bill.

Said DeMasi: "The NRA field officer who contacted me stated he wanted support for a new law-enforcement unit they were starting." It was not until after the two officers arrived in Washington that the real reason behind the trip became clear.

Millions for Lobbying

NRA spokesman Richard Gardner said the organization spent \$2 million to \$3 million in its campaign against the Brady bill, while Handgun Control

Continued on Page 6

The great leap forward:

UCR ready for brand new look

The overhaul of the Uniform Crime Reporting system entered a critical phase in late September when the FBI sent out final specifications that will enable automated law-enforcement agencies to format their computer systems to interface with the FBI's data banks in Washington, D.C.

Randy Zimmerman, assistant chief of the bureau's Uniform Crime Reporting Section, stressed that the release of the specifications does not mean that the changes in the UCR system are complete and that it is ready to receive data. Indeed, he said, no state is reporting to the agency under the guidelines of the "enhanced" system — which represents a switch from summary- to incident-based reporting methods — and that reporting by the majority of states is years away.

For those agencies with the technological capability, reporting is strictly voluntary at this point, Zimmerman said, adding that it will take a near-complete automation of all of the approximately 17,000 law-enforcement agencies filing statistics with the UCR Section before a report

based on the new system can appear.

"It's a move toward crime collection in the 21st century, no doubt about it," Zimmerman said.

Keeping Up with Technology

While acknowledging that the 63-year-old crime-reporting program "has served its constituency very well," Zimmerman noted that most people have recognized in the past few years that "UCR was not keeping up with modern times," especially in light of the rapid growth in information technology.

"Much of it is simply totals of numbers of crimes that have taken place and has done very little to explain what's involved in those crimes," he said.

That will no longer be the case as the UCR converts to incident-based reporting. The new format will require the collection of numerous details, or data elements, about each criminal incident — such as when it occurred, the weapons used, the type and value of property stolen, the age, sex, and race of the victim and offender, the relationship between the victim and offender,

and whether an arrest was made.

Currently, the only crime category in which these and other data elements are gathered by the UCR is homicide, Zimmerman noted.

Computers a Must

All told, there will be 52 different data elements that the new UCR asks about reported crimes. Not all data elements will apply to all crimes, but the wealth of information gleaned from the new reporting techniques will make

Continued on Page 7

WE'VE MOVED!

In recent weeks, LEN has moved to new offices. During the course of moving, some subscribers may have experienced delays in receiving issues or other service problems. We apologize for any inconveniences, and assure our loyal readers that all problems are being set to rights. To contact LEN, use our new address and phone number:

899 Tenth Avenue, Suite 438
New York, NY 10019
(212) 237 8442

Around the Nation

Northeast

CONNECTICUT — Windsor police will soon trade their .357 Magnum revolvers for .45-caliber Smith & Wesson semiautomatic pistols.

DELAWARE — Wilmington police plan to open mini-police stations throughout the city in 1989, to augment a foot-patrol program that began last month.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA — The district's murder toll for 1988 reached 228 in mid-September, police said, topping the 227 homicides recorded for all of 1987.

MARYLAND — Roman Catholic priests in the Baltimore Archdiocese have been urged to use their pastoral sway to drum up support for the state's tough handgun law on a Nov. 8 referendum ballot. A letter to 700 priests from the Archdiocese's Justice and Peace Commission refers to opponents of the law as "apostles of violence" running a "campaign of propaganda based on deception" in an effort to defeat the gun ban.

A group of business and community leaders in Baltimore County has set up a foundation known as the Police Assistance and Relief (PAR) Fund to raise funds to aid county police officers experiencing dire financial problems stemming from illness, death, and family crisis.

MASSACHUSETTS — Seven current and former Boston police officers were convicted Sept. 13 of extorting thousands of dollars in bribes from restaurant and nightclub owners in a pattern of corruption that ran from 1975 to 1986. The defendants, some of whom had served on the police force for more than 30 years, were convicted of racketeering, extortion and mail fraud.

Boston police will soon switch from their current .38-caliber revolvers to 9mm. semiautomatics to gain more firepower.

Swampscott Police Chief Peter Cassidy is the focus of state Ethics Commission probe into alleged nepotism. Investigators say the town hired Cassidy's four

Coming up in LEN:

Autumn in Vermont — a look at New England policing, in an interview with Chief Kevin Scully of the Burlington, Vt., Police Department

Only in Law Enforcement News

sons and his brother as police officers on Cassidy's recommendation.

NEW YORK — A New York City police decoy unit assembled in January to help combat bias-related crimes has sharply curbed its operations because the results did not justify the expense. Said Insp. Michael Markman, commander of the bias incident investigating unit: "It just wasn't producing what we wanted it to produce. And it was costing too much money to keep that many men on the street." During a 90-day trial period, when 15 officers and three sergeants were on the street in plain clothes, not one arrest was made.

PENNSYLVANIA — The U.S. Justice Department has closed its investigation into the 1985 confrontation in Philadelphia in which 11 radicals were killed when police dropped a bomb on a fortified house. In a terse statement announcing the end of the probe, Assistant Attorney General William Bradford Reynolds said no indictments will be sought and the grand jury will not issue a report.

Southeast

ALABAMA — Beulah Mae Donald, the Mobile woman who won a landmark \$7-million judgment against the Ku Klux Klan for the beating death of her son in 1981, died of natural causes at a hospital on Sept. 17. She was 67.

FLORIDA — Orlando Police Chief Dan Walsh and Mayor Bill Frederick led city work crews on Sept. 14 in demolishing seven abandoned buildings used as crack houses.

More than 30 youths 18 and under have been fatally shot in Dade County since the beginning of this year, an increase of 6 over 1987, according to police.

GEORGIA — Atlanta police recruiting efforts are falling far short of targeted goals, and recruiters will soon step up their efforts and travel throughout the South to enlist 200 officers to offset attrition. Only 39 new officers have been added to the understaffed Police Bureau through the latest recruiting drive.

MISSISSIPPI — The U.S. Marshals Service plans to sell the 834-acre Summit estate of indicted drug kingpin Randy Guidry, who is believed to be hiding in Mexico. The property, worth an estimated \$700,000, includes a 10,500-square-foot main house.

Meridian Police Department dogs will soon be sniffing for drugs at the city's secondary schools, after the school board ap-

proved the program in a closed-door session.

TENNESSEE — Sullivan County Sheriff Mike Gardner was arraigned Sept. 12 on charges that he used deputies to clear his land and build his house.

Midwest

ILLINOIS — Shootings of civilians by Chicago police have decreased sharply since 1974, according to a study by William A. Geller, associate director of the Police Executive Research Forum. Geller said the total number of civilians shot by Chicago reached a peak of 148 in 1975 and dropped to 146 in both 1986 and 1987. The number of civilians shot fatally hit 35 in 1974 and fell to 13 last year.

Highland Park Police Chief Angelo Russo Jr. died August 24 at age 63, eight days after undergoing open-heart surgery. Russo, who joined the Highland Park department in 1960, became chief in February 1987.

Overcrowding at the Cook County Jail has worsened to the point where jail officials have begun releasing accused violent felons on their own recognizance. About 100 alleged robbers and residential burglars were freed without bond during the first two weeks that new regulations were in effect.

INDIANA — An FBI investigation has concluded that the 1987 shooting death in police custody of Michael Taylor Jr., was a suicide. Taylor, who was handcuffed in the back seat of a patrol car, shot himself with a concealed handgun.

The State Police is seeking \$51 million for a statewide radio system to improve communications between Civil Defense and other agencies. The proposal grew out of a 1987 jet crash into a Ramada Inn.

MICHIGAN — A woman and her three sons who killed three Inkster police officers during a siege in July 1987 have been sentenced to life in solitary confinement at separate prisons. County Judge Richard Hathaway said he wished he could have imposed the death penalty on Alberta Easter and her sons George Roy and William Lemons. Michigan has no death-penalty law.

State police are pushing for the imposition of a \$35 service charge against drunken drivers. Revenue from the fees would be used to buy sophisticated breath analyzers for troopers.

Camillia Crawford, a black Wayne County deputy, has filed a complaint charging the all-male, 29-member River Rouge Police Department with race and sex

discrimination for not hiring her.

OHIO — Jackson police Capt. Ted Penix was named police chief Sept. 14. Penix, 33, a member of the department for 11 years, replaces Wayne Kight, who retired July 7. According to Service-Safety Director Ron Speakman, Penix was the only one of four officers taking a competitive examination for the chief's job who passed.

Plains States

IOWA — Seven Davenport police officers have been sued for \$1.7 million by William Carter and three members of his family, who charge that the officers mistakenly searched their house and accidentally discharged a shotgun in August 1987.

The state Labor Department has accused the Page County Sheriff's Department of exposing employees to contaminated body fluids and failing to vaccinate workers against hepatitis-B. Sheriff Ron Franks maintains that he did not know of the vaccination requirement.

MINNESOTA — The male felony inmate population in the state will grow to 2,900 by mid-1991, about twice the increase projected last February, officials said. The state prison system is currently 4 percent under capacity, with 2,746 inmates.

Roger Killian, the 42-year-old former police chief of Pequot Lakes, will succeed Gregory Lange as chief of Claremont. Lange was killed in July while responding to a domestic disturbance.

MISSOURI — The Maryland Heights City Council is weighing the impeachment of Mayor Larry Fitzgerald, who has been charged with nine counts of violating ordinances barring him from interfering with the Police Department.

MONTANA — A prison advisory council has reportedly tabled plans to expand the state prison to relieve crowding. According to USA Today, the council recommended early releases and the transfer of up to 75 inmates to intensive-supervision programs in Billings, Missoula and Great Falls.

Southwest

COLORADO — Starting in October, the Boulder Sheriff's Department will no longer hire smokers. Under a grandfather clause in the new policy, current

employees will not be required to kick the habit.

TEXAS — A Federal jury has convicted Orange County Sheriff James Wade on nine drug counts, including conspiracy to sell drugs and embezzlement from a county drug-investigation fund. Wade, 43, is currently under suspension.

UTAH — Alcohol-related traffic deaths in the state have dropped in the five years since the Legislature toughened drunken-driving laws. In 1982, 38 percent of traffic deaths involved alcohol, compared to 28 percent last year.

Far West

CALIFORNIA — A Mexican drug trafficker and a former Mexican policeman have been found guilty in the 1985 torture-murder of U.S. drug agent Enrique Camarena and his pilot. Three people have now been convicted in the case.

Los Angeles Police Chief Daryl F. Gates has criticized the Los Angeles Times for what he called an unjust attack on the police Special Investigations Section. The Times charged that the unit makes fewer arrests but shoots more suspects than other units, and has watched as criminals commit felonies.

Jose Angel Barron, a 41-year-old ex-Customs inspector, has been sentenced to 17 years in prison and fined \$1.7 million for allowing truckloads of marijuana to pass the San Ysidro border crossing. Said Federal Judge Rudi Brewster: "I regard this crime as being the first cousin to treason."

Los Angeles police swept through gang turfs and arrested more than 870 people in response to violence that caused one death and left at least four people wounded over the weekend of Sept. 17. More than half of those arrested were suspected gang members, police said. Police also confiscated 66 cars, 8 guns, quantities of cocaine and marijuana and at least \$1,400 in cash.

NEVADA — Guards are all ready for inmates to start arriving at the new El Dorado County Jail, but the opening of the facility has been delayed until at least mid-October, after it was discovered that faulty electronics are preventing cell doors from locking.

OREGON — A study has reported that daily use of alcohol and other drugs among 8th graders in the state has climbed sharply in the past two years. Use of alcohol and marijuana reportedly dropped among 11th graders.

Illinois cops win wider bugging power

Illinois Gov. James Thompson last month signed a law giving law-enforcement officers broader powers to use electronic surveillance against suspected drug dealers.

Thompson called the law, which goes into effect next year, "a tool to get at the kingpins of drug trafficking." It will allow electronic eavesdropping without the consent of any of the parties to a conversation, but the surveillance must be approved by the head of a law-enforcement agency, as well as by the state's attorney's office and a judge.

The law targets suspects involved in the manufacture and delivery of drugs, drug conspirators, traffickers of large quantities of controlled substances and schoolyard dealers. It also allows for electronic surveillance of suspects in kidnap and hostage situations, and without prior approval when a "clear and present danger of imminent death or great bodily harm" is perceived.

Illinois law previously required authorities to obtain the consent of one the parties to a conversa-

tion before allowing the use of electronic surveillance — a condition that some said effectively limited its use to those investigations employing informants and undercover officers.

"The big-time dealers in drugs don't engage in conversation with informants," Thompson said. "They insulate themselves from such situations and that is why we need this new law to get at them."

The American Civil Liberties Union has opposed the wider police powers, but Thompson defended the law, saying it strikes a balance between the right to privacy and the need to combat narcotics dealers.

State Police Director Jeremy Margolis said the law will help reduce the levels of danger informants and undercover agents using electronic surveillance often find themselves in during investigations of suspected drug traffickers. He said his office will conduct training programs for agents involved in electronic surveillance to insure that constitutional rights are adhered to.

Two's company:

Dallas rethinks solo patrols

Recently appointed Dallas Police Chief Mack M. Vines is cautiously holding off making a final decision on whether to cut back on the force's use of two-officer patrols — a safety measure used increasingly by the department in the wake of four police deaths so far this year.

But, according to police spokesman Ed Spencer, Vines, who took command of the 2,400-member Dallas force in July, will probably reach that decision in mid-October.

Spencer added that at that time, Vines might also reveal plans for a reorganization of the troubled force, which has been plagued by criticisms by the city's minority community over the police use of deadly force.

Vines said in an Aug. 26 interview in the department's Police News publication that he is not certain every patrol car needs two officers.

"I want to review the policy to make certain that it is cost-effective, that we're getting the most bang for our buck," he said in the interview.

He also raised the issue in a subsequent meeting with the

Board of Directors of the Dallas Police Association, the department's union, as well as in a meeting of various division heads on Sept. 16.

Vines said he intends to continue two-officer patrols in high-risk, high-priority and emergency calls, but is not sure if they are necessary to answer low-priority calls.

"You could almost send a trained civilian on some calls. To send two highly trained police officers on them is a waste," Vines told Police News.

He added that he wants to maintain the security of patrol officers, but wants to "maintain a fiscal rationality in the budget" as well.

Police Association President Monica Smith said the two-officer patrols are beneficial "not only because of our safety, but also because I think that the citizens here expect that level of work from us. We don't have the staff [for solo patrols] and costs are going up. I just don't think it would be beneficial; I think it would put our officers in jeopardy."

"And I think it would let the criminal element in this city know that we're open targets."

Smith told LEN that police calls for assistance have gone up by 60 percent and their response

time has gone up by 40 percent.

Smith also said it would be difficult for statistics to show whether two-men patrols would result in fewer police deaths, but she noted that of the four Dallas police officers killed this year, two were alone and off-duty.

John Chase, killed in January while wrestling his gun from a vagrant as a crowd urged the man to shoot the officer, was on duty at the time of his death. It was Chase's killing that prompted then-Chief Billy Prince to increase two-officer patrols.

The latest officer to die in the line of duty, Cpl. Walter Williams, was part of a two-man patrol answering a call when he was shot last August.

But Smith said the department does have statistics on incidents that did not escalate to violence because a two-man patrol was being used.

"There's several incidents like that that have been documented by the department."

The latest, she said, happened Sept. 13, "where if had not been for the partner, the officer probably would have been dead."

Smith said about 70 percent of the officers on duty in a given shift are part of two-man patrols.

"I think there's some miscon-

Continued on Page 15

Federal File

A roundup of criminal justice activities at the Federal level.

★ U.S. Customs Service

The first of four high-tech antidrug warplanes was delivered to the Customs Service by the Lockheed Corp. earlier this month. The \$25-million Lockheed P-3, known as the "Blue Eagle," is equipped with a rotating radar dome that will enable Customs personnel to keep an eye on nearly 200,000 square miles in search of drug smugglers. The plane will be stationed in Corpus Christi, Tex. Three other specially equipped P-3's will be deployed elsewhere along the U.S.-Mexico border.

★ U.S. Court of Appeals, Ninth Circuit

In a decision announced late last month, the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals has declared unconstitutional the new sentencing guidelines for Federal crimes that were implemented last November. The 2-to-1 ruling struck down the provisions of the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984 that established the United States Sentencing Commission and authorized it to draft new sentencing guidelines. According to the appellate ruling, the commission's membership included Federal judges "while its function was political and judicial in nature." The involvement of Federal judges, the appellate court ruled, "threatens to squander the precious aura of judicial impartiality." The U.S. Supreme Court has agreed to rule next term on the constitutionality of the sentencing commission and its guidelines.

★ Drug Enforcement Administration

The DEA's chief administrative law judge recommended Sept. 6 that marijuana be legalized as a prescription drug for the treatment of multiple sclerosis and the nausea suffered by cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy. Acting in a 16-year-old case, Judge Francis L. Young rejected as "specious" the argument that medicinal use of marijuana would encourage its use as a recreational drug. "The fear of sending such a signal can-



not be permitted to override the legitimate need, amply demonstrated in this record, of countless sufferers for the relief marijuana can provide when prescribed by a physician in a legitimate case." Young observed that in its natural form, marijuana "is one of the safest therapeutically active substances known to man." Young's ruling is not binding on DEA Administrator John Lawn, who must make the final decision as to whether to place marijuana on the list of drugs that can be administered with a prescription.

★ Bureau of Justice Statistics

In an effort to consolidate and quickly disseminate up-to-date information on drugs and crime, BJS has established a new Data Center and Clearinghouse for Drugs & Crime. The center will serve policymakers, researchers, law-enforcement practitioners and the public with rapid responses to questions on such themes as drug-related and drug-induced crime, drug laws and their enforcement, drug surveillance, and the impact of drugs on the criminal-justice system. Beginning this fall, the data center plans to publish the first in a series of topical reports on drug- and crime-related subjects. The center will operate a toll-free hot line, 1-800-666-3332, that will be staffed from 8:30 A.M. to 5:15 P.M. Eastern time Monday through Friday. At other times, messages can be left at that number, with a response the next day. For more information, write: Data Center & Clearinghouse for Drugs & Crime, 1600 Research Blvd., Rockville, MD 20850.

★ Centers for Disease Control

The CDC reported earlier this month that homicides deprive Americans of more than 600,000 years of life annually. The CDC reported that in 1985, the latest year for which statistical analysis was possible, the 18,351 homicides in the United States resulted in 612,556 "years of potential life lost" by the victims. On the average, the report said, a homicide victim in the United States is 32 years of age.

NYC police union seeks public support in park riot

Apparently at odds with the findings of superiors in the New York City Police Department, the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association has been circulating a letter among residents of Manhattan's Lower East Side to solicit support for police actions during the Aug. 7-8 riot in Tompkins Square Park, in which scores of officers and civilians were injured.

The letter, furnished to LEN by a local resident who requested anonymity, contends that the disturbance "erupted when a group of anarchists, drunks, junkies, drug dealers, skinheads and other rebellious malcontents refused to comply with repeated lawful orders by police to leave the park by 1 A.M."

The source said the letter was passed out by two uniformed officers who were conducting an investigation of an apartment burglary. LEN was unable to independently confirm this account prior to press time.

However, a Police Department spokesman, who said the department was unaware of the existence of such a letter, pointed out that departmental guidelines forbid officers from engaging in union business while on duty.

The enforcement of the 1 A.M. curfew sparked the night-long melee in which an estimated 450 policemen battled hundreds of neighborhood residents who were protesting the closure of the park. The curfew had been enforced in response to complaints made by

local residents of noise and drug dealing occurring in the park.

Many of the injured civilians have contended that they were innocent bystanders caught up in the confusion during the incident.

The letter, aimed at those who may have been present at the disturbance, asks for signatures, addresses, and phone numbers beneath an affidavit saying: "It is my opinion that the police officers on hand used CONSIDERABLE RESTRAINT [PBA's emphasis] when exposed to the rioters who had continuously taunted, cursed, and insulted the officers and who threw bottles, bricks, rocks, boards, M-80's, and other perilous debris at the officers... [who] did an outstanding job in attempting to restore order to a residential neighborhood which consists of hard-working, peace-loving people."

The NYPD's own investigation of the riot was highly critical of police commanders in controlling police response to protesters. [See LEN, Aug. 25, 1988.] As a result of the internal report, released on Aug. 23, one deputy chief tendered his resignation, another was temporarily removed as a precinct commander, and the commander of the busy, prestigious Midtown South precinct was transferred to a "less sensitive" post in Queens.

The report also criticized the ac-

Continued on Page 13

People and Places

Boxed out of Games

A Sioux Falls, S.D., police officer who traveled to Seoul, South Korea, in hopes of winning a last-minute place on the U.S. Olympic boxing team instead experienced the agony of defeat when the Olympic boxing coach denied him the chance to take part in a box-off that could have put him within reach of a gold medal.

Jerome James, 31, a Brooklyn, N.Y., native and six-year veteran of the Sioux Falls Police Department, spent a hellish 24 hours in Seoul trying to get officials to allow the box-off, which the U.S.A. Amateur Boxing Federation had ruled he was entitled to just a week before the start of the XXIV Summer Olympiad.

But Olympic boxing coach Ken Adams refused to allow James to face Anthony Hembrick in a box-off because, Adams said, James had arrived after the deadline had passed for the naming of the U.S. Olympic team.

James told LEN his discouragement was compounded when Hembrick was disqualified by Olympic officials after arriving late to his own match.

James's quest for Olympic gold had seemed bright when he knocked out Hembrick in 1 minute and 35 seconds of the first round to become the United States notional champion at 165 pounds last April. James, who has been fighting only four years, subsequently lost a unanimous decision to Darrin Allen during the Olympic trials in July, and Hembrick, a U.S. Marine, eventually won the Olympic nod.

James believed that he should have been chosen as Hembrick's "most worthy opponent" in the Olympic box-off since Hembrick won without ever having to compete. His opponent had failed a drug test and then failed to make the weight.

James argued successfully before the USA-ABF arbitration committee that Hembrick should have to fight someone in the box-off for a place on the team.

"The Olympic rules state that no one can box in the Olympics without fighting for it," James told LEN in an interview after his return from Seoul. "[Hembrick] did not compete for it. Therefore, he couldn't be in it. He had to have fought against someone — and that someone was supposed to be me."

James arrived in Seoul on Sept. 17 and waited to speak to some-

one concerning his position. He met with Adams and with head Olympic coach Hank Johnson, who told him there wasn't enough time to hold a box-off with Hembrick.

"Well, there was," James insisted. "We could have had a box-off Saturday evening or Sunday if they wanted to. They didn't want to."

So James and his trainer decided to contact USA-ABF executive director Jim Fox and spent hours on the phone trying to reach him. They finally gave up at 3 A.M. and spent the rest of the night searching for overnight accommodations, which they eventually found at a hotel near the airport.

They finally reached Fox on Sunday morning, but Fox refused to allow a box-off, saying it was too late and the roster had already been named.

Feeling dejected and not having eaten for 16 hours — to insure that he would make the weight limit — James headed back to the United States after only 24 hours in Seoul.

James, who is married and has three children, took a four-month leave of absence from the Police Department to prepare for what he had hoped would be his Olympic debut.

"I heard nothing but good things [from fellow officers]. A lot of them would call me for an update on what was going on," James said. Indeed, James had more than just moral support from his colleagues and local citizens, who organized fundraisers for his trips to meets and his expenses while out of work.

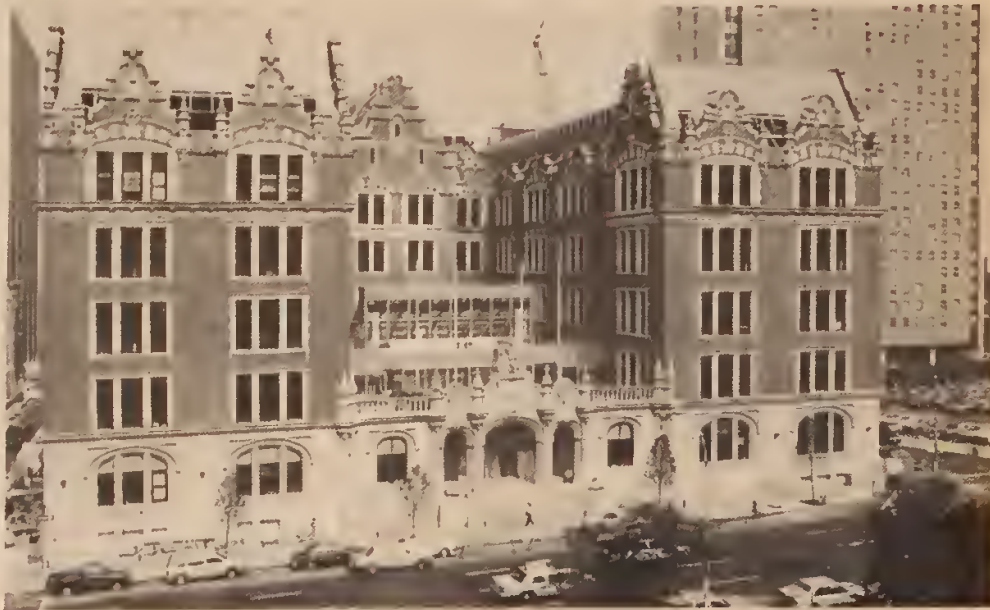
James, a karate teacher who also serves the department as a defensive tactics instructor, said he hasn't decided whether to continue boxing.

"I've been approached about going professional and then I still have that dream of an Olympic gold. I don't know whether I will continue to box or maybe I'll just coach boxing."

Top of the list

Assistant Chief Robert Burgreen of the San Diego Police Department was named chief of the department on Sept. 20 by City Manager John Lockwood.

Burgreen, 49, was considered a top contender for the job after the July 8 retirement of William Kolender, who left his post of 13



Home sweet home

Looming over a stretch of New York's 10th Avenue now known as John Jay Square, the new home of John Jay College of Criminal Justice has begun receiving its first occupants. The facility, an 85-year-old former high school that was fully renovated, modernized and expanded, includes a three-story atrium, administrative and academic offices, state-of-the-art classrooms and lecture halls, the world's largest criminal-justice library, a theater, gymnasiums, and a pool. Michael Kagan

years to become assistant general manager of the Union-Tribune Publishing Co.

Burgreen had served as assistant chief since January 1978, and prior to that had worked in all major units of the department, according to Cmdr. Keith Enerson.

Enerson said Burgreen was "the hands-down choice of our officers" for the \$85,000-a-year post. Burgreen also had the apparent backing of Kolender, who praised his deputy's "excellent job" as assistant chief during the press conference announcing his resignation.

On Sept. 28, Burgreen chose Deputy Chief Norman H. Stamper, 44, to serve as assistant chief of the 1,748-officer department.

Stamper, who was appointed lieutenant at the age of 27 — the youngest ever in the department — recently earned a Ph.D. from the United States International University in San Diego. His dissertation on police leadership practices, for which he surveyed 55 big-city police departments, focused on their executive leadership and management responsibilities.

Burgreen, who has a bachelor's degree in criminal justice from LaVerne College in Orange, Calif., has served in the San Diego department since 1960. He is married and has one daughter.

Life after policing

A Navajo tribal policeman with 32 bittersweet years of service, during which he nearly lost his life and saw his son condemned to death row, has turned in his badge after serving the Navajo Division of Public Safety longer than any other officer.

As reported recently by the

Arizona Republic, 62-year-old Robert Henderson retired in August because he felt it was time to try to adjust to a life in which he no longer has to carry a gun — something he has done for the past 32 years working for the law-enforcement agency that has jurisdiction over the sprawling Navajo reservation straddling northeastern Arizona and northwestern New Mexico.

Henderson survived being shot in the face and arm while apprehending a criminal suspect, and four years later, his wife and another woman were killed in a car accident caused by a drunken driver. Henderson was left alone to raise his children, one of whom now sits on New Mexico's death row, convicted in the killing of an 84-year-old Albuquerque woman during a robbery — a circumstance Henderson himself feels partly responsible for because of his unstinting dedication to his profession.

Henderson feels the murder would never have occurred if he had not been so dedicated to his work and instead devoted more time to raising his motherless children.

He joined the police force in 1956, when it was operated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The tribal government assumed control of it two years later.

Henderson told the Arizona Republic that he received no training when he started. Instead, he was handed a gun, given a pat on the back and assigned a patrol area.

"I was also given \$55 every two weeks," he added.

After the 1962 attempt on his life and the subsequent death of his wife, Henderson worked out of the Shiprock area, where relatives could help him rear his 10 children. He rose through the ranks in the 1970's and several times was named acting head of the 400-member force while the tribe sought a permanent director.

In 1983, Henderson was awarded the first medal of valor issued by the Navajo Division of Public Safety because he had stayed to serve the department despite having been seriously wounded on duty.

And in 1987, Henderson was appointed as the department's first inspector, partly because of his extensive knowledge of the Navajo criminal-justice system.

He said he is not certain what his plans are now, but he is considering offers to work as a security consultant.

In the meantime, Henderson said he plans to relax and spend time with his family — something the demands of the last 32 years have not allowed him adequate opportunities for.

Law Enforcement News

Founded 1975
John Collins
Publisher

Marie Simonetti Rosen
Associate Publisher

Peter C. Dodenhoff
Editor

Jacob R. Clark
Staff Writer

April Doenges
Subscriptions

Contributing Writers: Ordway P. Burden, Jonah Triebwasser (columnists).

Tom Gitchoff, Joel Henderson, California; Robert S. Klosiewicz, Delaware; David Rathbone, Georgia; Thomas Eynon, Ron Van Raelte, Illinois; Daniel P. Keller, William S. Carcare, Kentucky; Joseph Bunce Jr., Robert Dompka, Maryland; Kenneth Bovasso, Nebraska; Hugh J.A. Cassidy, New York; Martin Schwartz, Ohio; Jack Dowling, Pennsylvania; Michael Braewell, Tennessee; Larry Fehr, Washington; Daniel P. King, Wisconsin (late correspondents).

Law Enforcement News is published twice monthly (once monthly during July and August) by LEN Inc. and John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 899 Tenth Avenue, New York, NY 10019. Subscription rates: \$18 per year (22 issues). Advertising rates available on request. Telephone: (212) 237-8442. ISSN 0364-1724.

What They Are Saying

"They knew they could not beat the Brady amendment on an up-or-down vote. So instead they concocted this legislation."

Barbara Lautman of Handgun Control Inc., speaking of National Rifle Association efforts to defeat a Federal waiting period for handgun purchases. (6:2)

Is a police pursuit a suspect seizure?

By Jonah Triebwasser

In this week's case, the Supreme Court considers whether any "investigatory pursuit" of a person undertaken by the police necessarily constitutes a seizure under the Fourth Amendment of the Constitution. The Justices conclude, surprisingly enough, that the police conduct in this case did not amount to a seizure, for it would not have communicated to a reasonable person that he was not at liberty to ignore the police presence and go about his business.

Facts of the Case

Early in the afternoon of Dec. 19, 1984, four officers riding in a marked police cruiser were engaged in routine patrol duties in metropolitan Detroit. As the cruiser came to an intersection, one of the officers observed a car pulling over to the curb. A man got out of the car and approached Michael Mose Chesternut, who was standing alone on the corner.

When Chesternut saw the patrol car nearing the corner where he stood, he turned and began to run. As Officer Peltier, one of those in the car, later testified, the patrol car followed the respondent around the corner "to see where he was going." The cruiser quickly caught up with Chesternut and drove alongside him for a short distance. As they drove beside him, the officers saw Chesternut discard a number of packets he pulled from his right-hand pocket. Peltier got out of the cruiser to examine the packets. He discovered that they contained pills. While Peltier was engaged in this inspection, Chesternut, who had run only a few paces farther, stopped. Surmising on the basis of his experience as a paramedic that the pills contained codeine, Officer Peltier arrested Chesternut for the possession of narcotics and took him to the station house. During an ensuing search, the police discovered in Chesternut's hat-

band another packet of pills, a packet containing heroin, and a hypodermic needle. The defendant was charged with knowingly and intentionally possessing heroin, tablets containing codeine, and tablets containing diazepam.

At a preliminary hearing, at which Officer Peltier was the only witness, the defendant moved to dismiss the charges on the ground that he had been unlawfully seized during the police pursuit preceding his disposal of the packets. The presiding magistrate granted the motion and dismissed the complaint. Relying on *People v. Terrell*, 77 Mich. App. 676, 259 N.W. 2d 187 (1977), the magistrate ruled that a police "chase" like the one involved in this case gives rise to Fourth Amendment protections against unlawful search and seizure and could not be justified by the mere fact that the suspect ran at the sight of the police.

Reluctant Affirmation

The Michigan Court of Appeals "reluctantly" affirmed, 157 Mich. App. 181, 184, 403 N.W. 2d 74, 76 (1986), noting that "although we find the result unfortunate, we cannot say that the lower court's ruling was clearly erroneous under the present law or the facts presented." *Id.*, at 183, 403 N.W. 2d, at 75. Like the courts below it, the Court of Appeals rested its ruling on state precedents interpreting the Fourth Amendment. The court determined, first, that any "investigatory pursuit" amounts to a seizure under *Terry v. Ohio*, 392 U.S. 1 (1968). "As soon as the officers began their pursuit," the court explained, "defendant's freedom was

restricted." 157 Mich. App., at 183, 403 N.W. 2d, at 75. The court went on to conclude that the defendant's flight from the police was insufficient, by itself, to give rise to the particularized suspicion necessary to justify this kind of seizure. Because "the police saw the [defendant] do absolutely nothing illegal nor did they observe other suspicious activity," the court determined that the investigatory pursuit had violated the Fourth Amendment's prohibition against unreasonable seizures. *Id.*, at 184, 403 N.W. 2d, at 76.

After the Michigan Supreme Court denied an appeal, the State sought review before the U.S. Supreme Court. The Court granted certiorari in 1987 to consider whether the officers' pursuit of Chesternut constituted a seizure under the Fourth Amendment, and, if so, whether the act of fleeing, by itself, was sufficient to constitute reasonable suspicion justifying that seizure.

This Pursuit Is No Seizure

In delivering the opinion of the Court, Justice Harry Blackmun reminded one and all that "any assessment as to whether police conduct amounts to a seizure implicating the Fourth Amendment must take into account 'all the circumstances surrounding the incident' in each individual case. *INS v. Delgado*, 466 U.S. 210, 215 (1984), quoting *United States v. Mendenhall*, 446 U.S. 544, 554 (1980).

"In this particular case," wrote Blackmun, "the police conduct in question did not amount to a seizure."

In *Terry*, the Supreme Court noted:

"Obviously, not all personal intercourse between policemen and citizens involved 'seizures' of persons. Only when the officer, by means of physical force or show of authority, has in some way restrained the liberty of a citizen may we conclude that 'seizure' has occurred." *Id.*, at 19, n. 16.

A decade after *Terry*, in *United States v. Mendenhall*, Justice Potter Stewart first transposed this analysis into a test to be applied in determining whether "a person has been 'seized' within the meaning of the Fourth Amendment." 446 U.S., at 554. The test provides that the police can be said to have seized an individual "only if, in view of all of the circumstances surrounding the incident, a reasonable person would have believed that he was not free to leave." *Ibid.* The Supreme Court has since embraced this test.

"The test is necessarily imprecise," noted Blackmun, "because it is designed to assess the coercive effect of police conduct, taken as a whole, rather than to focus on particular details of that conduct in isolation. Moreover, what constitutes a restraint on liberty prompting a person to conclude that he is not free to 'leave' will vary, not only with the particular police conduct at issue, but also with the setting in which the conduct occurs."

While the test is flexible enough to be applied to the whole range of police conduct in an equally broad range of settings, Blackmun noted, it calls for consistent application from one police encounter to the next, regardless of the particular individual's response to the actions of the

Continued on Page 13

Paying a little more for closer ties to police

Direct two-way radio communication has come to the New York City police and some residents of Manhattan's Upper East Side. The radio system may



Burdens Beat

Ordway P. Burden

be a harbinger of the future for other major cities, at least for those citizens who are willing to pay a little extra for a closer link to the police.

The radio network, called Operation Interwatch, is intended primarily to facilitate police response to crime in and around apartment buildings, retail stores, schools, hospitals and other institutions in the city's 19th Precinct. The area includes some of the nation's most expensive residential and retail area on Fifth Avenue and Park Avenue, as well as middle-income buildings and tenements farther east. Most of the participants in Operation Interwatch are expected to be apartment buildings whose doormen or superintendents will carry portable radios tuned to a channel monitored 24 hours a day by officers at the Manhattan North Patrol Borough headquarters. When a building employee spots a crime or emergency situation, he can instantly reach a police officer on the radio without having to go to a telephone and dial 911 for help.

Thus far, more than 35 apartment buildings, businesses, institutions and neighborhood watch groups have joined the radio network, according to James Terry of the Association for a Better New York, the prime

mover in Operation Interwatch. Each participant must buy a portable radio worth from \$600 to \$1,500 and pay a dollar a day for the upkeep of the antenna and base station.

Operation Interwatch has a secondary benefit for participants. They can use a second channel to communicate with other volunteer neighborhood patrols, block watches and apartment buildings. They can even use the second channel to communicate within their own buildings. For example, Terry noted, "in a large apartment complex, security guards and other employees can talk to each other from, say, the apartment lobby to the back door without disturbing the emergency channel to the police."

But, of course, it is the emergency channel that most interests participants. In what way is it better than dialing 911? "We don't claim to be faster than 911," Terry said. "They're very good and they're improving as well." But the advantages of the Interwatch network are, in his view, the fast access to a police officer via portable radio and, second, the fact that the monitoring police officer knows that when a call comes in on the Interwatch radio, it's a legitimate problem and not some kook with a hare-brained story.

"When you call 911, sometimes you have to give them your pedigree," Terry observed. "But the officer who monitors Interwatch knows who you are and knows that a serious situation exists if you are calling in. He doesn't have to screen out extraneous calls" before he forwards the information to a dispatcher.

Another advantage from the

Continued on Page 13

TNT program may swamp NYC

Continued from Page 1

give them enough funding to handle the additional arrests that will be generated.

In a commentary that appeared in the Sept. 21 issue of New York Newsday, Manhattan District Attorney Robert Morgenthau asserted that the \$9.6 million in TNT funding that has been earmarked for the five district attorneys' offices, the special narcotics prosecutor and the Legal Aid Society is not enough to handle the increased workload.

He said more than half of the 8,400 arrests projected in Manhattan alone will require felony indictments. Assuming that 5 percent of the indicted narcotics cases go to trial, there will be 200 additional felony trials.

He said his office will need 35 additional felony assistants and 10 new appeals assistants, as well as 10 more assistants to prosecute misdemeanor arrests.

Morgenthau said his planning analysts "conservatively estimate the cost of those new assistants — and the necessary support staff — at \$3.1 million a year."

Under the provisions of the TNT funding plan, Morgenthau's office is due to receive an additional \$736,000.

And how will the city jails house the substantial increase in inmates in its already overburdened correctional system?

Jail Emergency Declared

The city's jail population surged in September, with 17,240 inmates jamming the jails to 103 percent of capacity. The overcrowding prompted Correction Commissioner Richard Koehler to declare a state of emergency in the jail system on Sept. 25, which allowed him to pack more parole violators into the Correctional Institute for Men than the 532-prisoner limit set by the State Board of Corrections. On Sept. 27, with 608 parole violators being housed at the facility, Koehler asked the board to extend the emergency another two weeks.

Prison officials fear serious disturbances and perhaps violent prisoner revolts as a result of overcrowded conditions.

The Department of Correction is due to get \$46 million in

TNT funding to add to its annual budget of \$525 million.

Koehler said that with TNT's in force, 200 more inmates a day will enter city jails by November, and that number will grow to "1,500 more inmates [a day] than we expected to have" once all TNT's are operating next May.

Koehler said that a number of options are being explored to deal with the inmate surge, including the accommodation of more parole violators and other state inmates in the state penal system and the deployment of an 800-bed "jail barge" somewhere along the city's waterfront.

The expected surge in the inmate population will force the Correction Department to scrap some maintenance programs in its facilities and keep all beds open, Koehler noted.

The department will also seek permission from state and city correctional authorities to allow the jail system to operate with more inmates than current standards allow, he said.

"It's going to be a heavy lift, but we think we can do it," Koehler said.

Brady bill moves on to unclear Senate fate

Continued from Page 1

spokeswoman Barbara Lautman estimated the lobbying expense to her organization at \$250,000.

"I think that the NRA spending \$3 million to \$4 million to tell a bunch of lies about what the bill would do just before the vote had a tremendous impact on Congress," she said.

In addition to establishing the waiting period to allow local law-enforcement officials to conduct nonmandatory background checks on handgun purchasers, the Brady bill would have required dealers to mail a copy of the purchaser's sworn statement to the chief law-enforcement officer of the purchaser's jurisdiction. The dealer would then be allowed to complete the sale after the waiting period unless he was notified that the sale would violate Federal, state, or local law. All records, except those involving a criminal violation, would be destroyed within 60 days, thus averting the establishment of any national gun registration system, according to backers of the bill.

The Brady provisions would have applied only to purchases from licensed dealers, not to private sales and transfers.

Gardner told LEN that the NRA opposed the bill because it "would not achieve its purported goal and it would be an extremely costly waste of resources which could better be used elsewhere."

Thousands of Ineligibles Nabbed

He maintained that the proposed system would not prevent felons from giving false information when purchasing guns, adding that "people with criminal records are not going to gun dealers in the first place."

Statistics suggest, however, that that is not the case. In New

Jersey, where a waiting period has been in force since 1969, 10,000 convicted felons have been caught trying to buy handguns. California reports its 15-day waiting period has netted 1,515 prohibited handgun buyers attempting to purchase through legitimate channels. And in 1986, Maryland's seven-day waiting period allowed police to thwart 732 legally-prohibited purchasers trying to buy handguns from dealers.

According to Lautman, a study by the Congressional Budget Office said "there would be absolutely no Federal costs" to implement the Brady provisions and "based on the experience of those jurisdictions that already do background checks," the national total would be \$5 million to \$10 million, "spread over so many jurisdictions as to be within existing budget resources."

Lautman characterized the NRA's support of the McCollum amendment as a "smokescreen."

"They knew they could not beat the Brady amendment on an up-or-down vote," she said. "So instead, they concocted this legislation. No one knows if it's even workable. From what I hear, the FBI thinks it's a nightmare."

In fact, FBI Director Sessions had drafted a letter to Rep. Peter Rodino (D.-N.J.), the chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, in which he outlined the Bureau's misgivings about the McCollum amendment. The letter never made it to Rodino because the draft, sent to the Justice Department for final review, was not approved.

Attorney General Thornburgh, who was said to be furious over the Sessions letter, issued a

Continued on Page 7

Point and counterpoint

Following are excerpts from the debate on the floor of the House of Representatives regarding the Brady and McCollum amendments to the anti-drug abuse bill.

For McCollum:

Rep. Harley O. Staggers Jr. (R.-W.Va.): "[W]hat we need to do now is let the states handle their own problem. West Virginia, the state I am from, has the lowest crime rate, but it has one of the most liberal gun laws. If we want to do something, we should pass the McCollum amendment. . . . If police officers want to do something, they should go back to their states by all means and do what they can to have gun control in their states, but not in states that have chosen not to."

Rep. Harold L. Volkmer (D.-Mo.): "[T]he provision in the drug bill provides for the so-called seven-day waiting period law and background check. Many states have rejected this. . . . out of hand on the basis that it does not work, and now why are we imposing it on them? I think that it is going a little too far for the Federal Government to believe that we in Washington, D.C., have all the answers and the state legislative bodies who are close to the people. . . . do not know what they are doing."

Rep. Ron Marlenee (R.-Mont.): "A vast majority of gun owners support law-enforcement officers. However, when [Mayor] Marion Barry's troops march on the Capitol, when New Jersey anti-gun corps support and promote anti-ownership efforts, then the armed citizens of this nation are aroused and angered. . . . It is indeed unfortunate that this [drug-abuse] bill has been burdened with this controversy. It indicates the desperation of the gun-control advocates."

Rep. Richard H. Stallings (D.-Ida.): "This antidrug bill is well crafted and has strong bipartisan support. It would provide us with the weapons we need to combat the drug war. But. . . it is important not to weaken this effort by including this gun-control amendment. . . . I strongly support the efforts to strike this handgun-control provision. I would hope that we are not left with the intolerable choice of either surrendering our constitutional rights or surrendering to the war on drugs."

Rep. Toby Roth (R.-Wisc.): "Our Founding Fathers specifically provided for the right to keep and bear arms and this right must be preserved. The provision

currently in H.R. 5210 is a direct threat to the law-abiding citizens of our country. It is a right, not a privilege, to own a gun. This right should be defended and backed by the Federal Government, not undermined by it. . . . The people of this country should not pay. . . . for another national program that will not be effective. What we need is legislation that specifically attacks the problem of drugs and violent crime, not legislation that attacks our constitutional rights under the guise of controlling drug smuggling."

Rep. William F. Clinger Jr. (R.-Pa.): "The Brady amendment actually punishes honest Americans who obey the law by allowing some nameless, faceless bureaucrats, or worse yet, computer to investigative people who are legally entitled to own firearms."

For Brady:

Rep. Steny H. Hoyer (D.-Md.): "Most of us recently have been visited by representatives of the law-enforcement community. As brought to the floor, H.R. 5210 is over 400 pages long. Yet out of this 400-plus-page bill, the one provision they really want to talk about is their strong support for the seven-day waiting period. I think my colleagues should pay very close attention to what our police, those who are on the front line in the war on drugs, are telling us. They consider this section of the bill to be of great importance."

Rep. Edward F. Feighan (D.-Ohio): "A vote for the McCollum amendment is going to unquestionably take away a police weapon for catching criminals before they commit crimes with handguns. . . . State waiting periods alone are not going to be enough. Unless we have a national waiting period, determined drug pushers will still be able to buy handguns as easily as they can cross state lines. . . . Even the NRA has supported this. . . . [In] the NRA's own document of a few years ago. . . they say, 'A waiting period could help in reducing crimes of passion and in preventing people with criminal records or dangerous mental illnesses from acquiring guns.'"

Rep. Peter Rodino (D.-N.J.): "Our police officers don't need another study. They don't want this long, long delay for the Justice Department to develop some sort of felon-identification system. They don't want to wait for some now unknown system to be put into operation — if it is ever put into operation. . . .

What they want and what they need. . . is the waiting period. . . provided in this legislation. They have made their views clear to all of us. . . . No one claims that the Brady amendment will keep all criminals from getting guns. But the McCollum amendment will keep no criminals from getting guns. The Brady amendment provides a waiting period for police to check on the backgrounds of potential handgun purchasers. The McCollum amendment provides nothing but a stall, an excuse for inaction."

Rep. Dan Glickman (D.-Kan.): "I voted for the Volker-McClure law. . . but I have come to the conclusion that the Brady amendment is a reasonable and sensible measure, not inconsistent with my philosophy or the constitutionally protected right to bear arms. . . . If we believe the bumper sticker claim that 'people, not guns, are responsible for handgun deaths,' how can we allow a person who everyone concedes has no business owning a handgun to buy one so easily? The Brady amendment is not gun control. It is felon control."

Rep. James A. Traficant Jr. (D.-Ohio): "In the peak seven years of the Vietnam war, over 40,000 United States troops were killed. In that same time frame, 50,000 Americans were murdered involving handguns. As a former sheriff. . . I rise to lay the blame right where it belongs: on Congress. We have done nothing. America has become the graveyard of the world and Congress is nothing more than the coroner certifying dead bodies around here. I appeal to all members with any common sense who are not afraid of political opposition from powerful sources to start changing that today. A seven-day waiting period is not really enough, but it is a start."

Rep. John R. Miller (R.-Wash.): "[I]n the name of zero tolerance, this House has passed some pretty silly legislation over the last few months — legislation of dubious constitutionality and even shakier efficacy. Today let's approve something that actually works. Let's pass the Brady amendment. . . ."

Rep. William J. Coyne (D.-Pa.): "The law-enforcement officers who are here to support the Brady amendment. . . are not promising that this bill will somehow rid the nation of all violent crime. But it is true that seven days could save a life. That is enough to make this legislation well worth passing."

The roll-call on McCollum

With 1981-88 contributions from NRA & Handgun Control political action committees

ALABAMA Yea: Callahan, \$760/NRA/\$0 HCL, Ockinson, \$24,600/\$0; Bevill, \$0/\$0; Phipps, \$750/\$0; Er dreich, \$1,850/\$0; Harris, \$0/\$0 No: Nichols, \$900/\$0 ALASKA Yea: Young, \$9,900/\$0 ARIZONA Yea: Rhodes, \$0/\$0; Stump, \$17,400/\$0; Kyl, \$4,750/\$0; Kolbe, \$6,450/\$0 No: Udall, \$0/\$0 ARKANSAS Yea: Alexander, \$14,640/\$0; Robinson, \$14,850/\$0; Hamme rschmidt, \$2,166/\$0 No: Anthony, \$750/\$500 CALIFORNIA Yea: Hergert, \$740/\$0; Shum way, \$3,475/\$0; Coelho, \$4,827/ \$250; Pashayan, \$7,716/\$0; Thomas, \$750/\$0; Moorhead, \$2,350/\$0; Dreier, \$5,429/\$0; Lewis, \$1,000/\$0; McCandless, \$800/\$0; Oornan, \$9,900/\$0; Dan nemeyer, \$200/\$0; Packard, \$5,500/\$0; Hunter, \$10,500/\$0 No: Bonco, \$0/\$0; Matsui, \$0/\$1,300; Fazio, \$0/\$2,747; Pelosi, \$0/\$500; Boxer, \$0/\$2,400; Miller, \$0/\$1,782; Dellums, \$0/\$500; Edwards, \$0/\$2,050; Lantos, \$0/\$1,000; Nineta, \$0/\$250; Panetta, \$0/\$0; Lehman, \$0/\$1,000; Lagomarsino, \$5,200/\$0; Gallegly, \$9,900/\$0; Beilenson, \$0/\$0; Roybal, \$0/\$1,500; Berman, \$0/\$2,250; Levine, \$0/\$700; Dixon, \$0/\$0; Hawkins, \$0/\$850; Martinez, \$0/ \$2,079; Dymally, \$0/\$1,050; Anderson, \$0/\$0; Torres, \$0/\$300; Lowery, \$4,616/\$0; Lungren, \$0/\$0; Bates, \$0/\$1,800 COLORADO Yea: Campbell, \$500/\$0; Brown, \$400/\$0; Hefley, \$850/\$0; Schaefer, \$9,026/\$0	No: Schroeder, \$0/\$2,692; Skaggs, \$0/\$800 CONNECTICUT Yea: Johnson, \$9,200/\$0 No: Kennelly, \$0/\$750; Gej denson, \$0/\$1,800; Morrison, \$0/\$6,500; Shays, \$0/\$0; Rowland, \$5,325/\$0 DELAWARE No: Carper, \$0/\$0 FLORIDA Yea: Hutto, \$200/\$0; Grant, \$10,150/\$0; Chappell, \$20,049/\$0; McCollum, \$5,030/\$0; Ireland, \$5,450/\$0; Lewis, \$8,450/\$0; Shaw, \$2,831/\$0 No: Bennett, \$0/\$0; MacKay, \$2,750/\$0; Gibbons, \$0/\$0; Young, \$0/\$0; Billirakis, \$14,400/ \$0; Nelson, \$1,250/\$0; Smith, \$0/\$4,247; Lehman, \$0/\$1,000; Forsell, \$0/\$2,000 GEORGIA Yea: Hayes, \$0/\$0; Hatcher, \$0/\$0; Ray, \$0/\$0; Swindall, \$10,150/\$0; Gingrich, \$2,250/\$0; Oarden, \$8,700/\$0; Rowland, \$5,325/\$0; Jenkins, \$250/\$0 No: Lewis, \$0/\$250 HAWAII No: Sakai, \$0/\$0; Akaka, \$0/\$750 IUHO Yea: Craig, \$19,549/\$0; Stall ings, \$14,850/\$0 ILLINOIS Yea: Davis, \$11,400/\$0; Crane, \$0/\$0; Hastert, \$6,079/\$0; Madigan, \$0/\$0; Martin, \$815/\$0; Michel, \$11,900/\$0; Bruce, \$4,950/\$0; Costello, \$0/\$0; Gray, \$0/\$0 No: Hayes, \$0/\$0; Savage, \$0/\$250; Russo, \$0/\$1,171; Lipin ski, \$0/\$1,750; Hyde, \$0/\$0; Yates, \$0/\$1,500; Porter, \$0/ \$1,425; Annunzio, \$0/\$250; Fawell, \$0/\$1,000; Evans, \$500/ \$0; Durbin, \$0/\$0 INDIANA Yea: Sharp, \$850/\$0; Hiller, \$6,450/\$0; Coats, \$550/\$0; Jontz, \$3,300/\$0; Burton, \$21,043/\$0; Myers, \$250/\$0; McCloskey, \$6,000/\$0; Hamilton, \$250/\$0 No: Vinclosky, \$0/\$500; Jacobs, \$0/\$0 IOWA Yea: Leach, \$0/\$0; Touke, \$0/\$500; Nagle, \$500/\$0; Smith, \$3,950/\$0; Lightfoot, \$12,050/\$0; Grandy, \$6,200/\$0 KANSAS Yea: Roberts, \$950/\$0; Slattery, \$0/\$0; Whittaker, \$1,000/\$0 No: Meyers, \$0/\$0; Glickman, \$0/\$0 KENTUCKY Yea: Hubbard, \$4,450/\$0; Nat cher, \$0/\$0; Bunning, \$6,250/\$0; Rogers, \$750/\$0; Hopkins, \$9,700/\$0; Perkins, \$14,850/\$0 No: Mazzoli, \$0/\$3,400 LOUISIANA Yea: Livingston, \$550/\$0; Tausz, \$1,250/\$0; McCrery, \$0/ \$0; Huchaby, \$3,332/\$0; Baker, \$1,250/\$0; Hayes, \$1,100/\$0; Holloway, \$5,950/\$0 No: Boggs, \$0/\$0 MAINE Yea: Brennan, \$0/\$0; Snowe, \$250/\$0 MARYLAND Yea: Dyson, \$14,750/\$0; Bentley, \$0/\$0; Byron, \$0/\$0 No: Cardin, \$0/\$800; McMullen, \$0/\$0; Hoyer, \$0/\$950; Milme, \$0/\$0; Morella, \$0/\$500 MASSACHUSETTS No: Conte, \$650/\$0; Boland, \$0/\$0; Early, \$0/\$500; Frank, \$0/ \$325; Atkins, \$0/\$0; Mavroules, \$0/\$1,900; Markey, \$0/\$0; Ken nedy, \$0/\$600; Moakley, \$0/\$0; Studds, \$0/\$1,250; Donnelly, \$0/ \$1,000	MICHIGAN Yea: Upton, \$0/\$0; Carr, \$9,220/\$0; Traxler, \$7,450/\$0; Vander Jagt, \$0/\$0; Schuette, \$15,950/\$0; Oavis, \$3,750/\$0; Dingell, \$7,582/\$0 No: Conyers, \$0/\$1,500; Pursell, \$250/\$0; Wolpe, \$0/\$0; Henry, \$0/\$1,000; Kildee, \$0/\$0; Bonior, \$0/\$1,800; Crockett, \$0/\$1,700; Hertel, \$0/\$0; Ford, \$850/\$0; Levin, \$0/\$2,650; Broomfield, \$0/\$0 MINNESOTA Yea: Penny, \$0/\$0; Weber, \$16,966/\$0; Sikorski, \$300/\$0; Stangeland, \$26,000/\$0; Oberstar, \$600/\$0 No: Frenzel, \$0/\$1,000; Vento, \$0/\$1,050; Sabo, \$0/\$2,000 MISSISSIPPI Yea: Whitten, \$2,999/\$0; Espy, \$4,950/\$0; Montgomery, \$0/\$0; Oowdy, \$8,250/\$0; Lott, \$4,000/\$0 MISSOURI Yea: Buechner, \$2,500/\$0; Skellton, \$1,000/\$0; Taylor, \$2,250/\$0; Emerson, \$16,000/\$0; Volkmr, \$33,750/\$0 No: Clay, \$0/\$550; Gephardt, \$0/\$750; Wheat, \$0/\$2,850; Cole man, \$0/\$0 MONTANA Yea: Marlenee, \$23,552/\$0 NEBRASKA Yea: Bereuter, \$0/\$0; Daub, \$6,987/\$0; Smith, \$4,325/\$0 NEVADA Yea: Bilbray, \$0/\$0 Vucanovich, \$15,150/\$0 NEW HAMPSHIRE Yea: Smith, \$15,150/\$0; Gregg, \$0/\$0 NEW JERSEY No: Florio, \$2,050/\$0; Hughes, \$0/\$1,550; Smith, \$10,650/\$0; Roukema, \$0/\$0; Dwyer, \$0/ \$1,550; Rinaldo, \$0/\$300; Roe, \$0/\$1,550; Torricelli, \$0/\$9,250; Rodino, \$0/\$7,000; Gallo, \$10,650/\$0; Courter, \$500/\$0; Sax ton, \$4,950/\$0; Guarini, \$0/ \$1,550 NEW MEXICO Yea: Skeen, \$6,099/\$0; Richard son, \$3,000/\$0 NEW YORK Yea: Fish, \$8,450/\$0; Gilman, \$9,900/\$0; Solomon, \$850/\$0; Martin, \$700/\$0; Kemp, \$14,900/ \$0; Houghton, \$4,950/\$0 No: Hochbrueckner, \$0/\$1,500; Oowney, \$0/\$2,000; Mrazek, \$0/\$1,500; Lent, \$350/\$0; McGrath, \$4,400/\$0; Flake, \$0/\$500; Ackerman, \$0/\$1,800; Manton, \$0/\$1,350; Schumer, \$0/ \$1,250; Owens, \$0/\$900; Solarz, \$0/\$500; Molinari, \$4,250/\$0; Green, \$0/\$2,050; Rangel, \$0/\$500; Weiss, \$0/\$1,750; Dio Guardi, \$0/\$0; Stratton, \$0/\$0; Boehert, \$5,200/\$0; McHugh, \$0/\$0; Slaughter, \$0/\$0; LaFalce, \$0/\$0; Nowak, \$0/\$300 NORTH CAROLINA Yea: Jones, \$0/\$0; Valentine, \$4,950/\$0; Lancaster, \$4,950/\$0; Price, \$0/\$0; Neal, \$900/\$0; Coble, \$8,300/\$0; Rose, \$250/\$0; Hefner, \$7,700/\$0; Ballenger, \$250/\$0; Clarke, \$0/\$0 No: McMillan, \$10,900/\$0 NORTH OAKOTA Yea: Dorgan, \$500/\$0 OHIO Yea: Latta, \$9,550/\$0; McEwen, \$1,000/\$0; DeWine, \$2,500/\$0; Lukens, \$6,000/\$0; Miller, \$1,750/\$0; Kasich, \$18,409/\$0; Applegate, \$1,250/\$0 No: Luken, \$1,000/\$0; Gradison, \$0/\$0; Hall, \$0/\$0; Ox ley, \$1,250/\$0; Kaptur, \$0/\$0; Eckart, \$0/\$0; Pease, \$0/\$1,000; Sawyer, \$0/\$1,600; Wylie, \$0/\$0; Regula, \$0/\$0; Traficant, \$0/ \$0	OKLAHOMA Yea: Inhofe, \$8,900/\$0; Watkins, \$700/\$0; McCurdy, \$999/\$0; Edwards, \$0/\$0; English, \$500/\$0 No: Syner, \$0/\$0 OREGON Yea: AuCoin, \$500/\$0; R Smith, \$7,950/\$0; Wyden, \$1,500/\$0; DeFazio, \$9,900/\$0; D Smith, \$18,850/\$0 PENNSYLVANIA Yea: Kolter, \$12,150/\$0; Schulze, \$250/\$0; Yatron, \$9,900/\$0; Shuster, \$12,506/\$0; McOade, \$0/\$0; Kanjorski, \$16,800/\$0; Murtha, \$2,750/\$0; Ritter, \$10,150/\$0; Walker, \$500/\$0; Gekas, \$500/\$0; Good ling, \$0/\$0; Gaydos, \$500/\$0; Ridge, \$4,500/\$0; Murphy, \$2,050/\$0; Clinger, \$7,950/\$0; No: Foghetta, \$0/\$3,000; Gray, \$0/\$1,800; Borski, \$0/\$3,160; Weldon, \$10,150/\$0; Kostmayer, \$500/\$0; Coughlin, \$0/\$1,100; Coyne, \$0/\$500; Walgren, \$0/\$1,000 RHODE ISLAND No: St. Germain, \$0/\$0; Schneider, \$0/\$1,750 SOUTH CAROLINA Yea: Ravenel, \$0/\$0; Spence, \$3,350/\$0; Derrick, \$1,650/\$0; Patterson, \$0/\$0; Spratt, \$0/\$0; Tallon, \$3,650/\$0 SOUTH OAKOTA Yea: Johnson, \$2,250/\$0 TENNESSEE Yea: Quillen, \$24,400/\$0; Lloyd, \$10,950/\$0; Gordon, \$7,950/\$0; Sundquist, \$12,250/\$0; Jones, \$500/\$0 No: Cooper, \$9,750/\$0; Clement, \$0/\$0; Ford, \$0/\$500 TEXAS Yea: Chapman, \$2,250/\$0	UTAH Yea: Hansen, \$11,376/\$0; Owens, \$5,950/\$0; Nielson, \$250/\$0 VERMONT Yea: Jeffords, \$0/\$300 VIRGINIA Yea: Pickett, \$300/\$0; Bailey, \$6,265/\$0; Siskiy, \$250/\$0; Payne, \$0/\$0; Olin, \$4,350/\$0; Slaughter, \$0/\$0; Boucher, \$15,100/\$0 No: Bateman, \$5,450/\$0; Wolf, \$250/\$0 WASHINGTON Yea: Harrison, \$5,449/\$0; Foley, \$5,940/\$0 No: Miller, \$0/\$2,300; Swift, \$5,109/\$0; Bonker, \$150/\$0; Decks, \$0/\$0; Lowry, \$4,616/\$0; Chandler, \$0/\$0 WEST VIRGINIA Yea: Mollohan, \$6,700/\$0; Stag gers, \$2,000/\$0; Wise, \$0/\$0; Rahall, \$550/\$0 WISCONSIN Yea: Gunderson, \$450/\$0; Petri, \$1,100/\$0; Obey, \$5,450/\$0; Roth, \$6,250/\$0 No: Aspin, \$0/\$0; Kastenberg, \$0/\$2,917; Kleczka, \$250/\$0; Moody, \$0/\$350; Sensenbrenner, \$2,950/\$0 WYOMING Yea: Cheney, \$1,200/\$0
--	---	---	--	---

UCR moves a few steps closer to the future

Continued from Page 1
computerization a must.

"Back in the old days we could do every thing on paper, but because we're expanding the amount of information, it is too much to do on paper and it must be done by an automated system. Fortunately, most police departments are moving in that direction if they're not already there," Zimmerman said.

Another major change in the UCR format, and one that should contribute significantly to the accuracy of reported crime statistics, is the abolition of the so-called "hierarchy rule," under which only the most serious in a series of crimes committed during one incident was reported. The new system calls for an accounting of all the crimes committed during an incident.

The current eight Part I offenses — murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson — will be replaced by a series of 22 Group A offenses.

These include: arson; assault; bribery; burglary/breaking and entering; counterfeiting/forgery; destruction/damage/vandalism of property; drug/narcotic offenses; embezzlement; extortion/blackmail; fraud; gambling offenses; homicide; kidnapping;

larceny/theft; motor vehicle theft; pornography offenses; robbery; forcible sex offenses; nonforcible sex offenses; buying, receiving or possessing stolen property, and weapons violations.

No Bias-Crime Data

There are no plans to measure so-called "bias" or hate crimes, Zimmerman said, because bias crimes require "a determination of motivation and there's a million problems with collecting this."

"Traditionally, UCR as well as the new UCR involves a substantive crime without asking the police officer to make a judgment [as to] what the motivation of the crime was. And in order to determine hate or bias crime, that's a necessary part of the process."

"It requires, in most cases, for law enforcement to go beyond the initial determination that a crime took place. And that's as far as we in UCR have asked them to go," Zimmerman added.

But the FBI is looking into the possibility of collecting this type of information since a Federal bill requiring the reporting of such crimes may soon become law.

"We want to be prepared for it if it comes," Zimmerman said.

The new reporting formats for UCR will "provide law enforce-

ment and the American taxpayer a wealth of information regarding crime in the United States," he said. "We're very excited about it. I think the United States is in for a real awakening as far as crime statistics are concerned."

Data for Researchers

According to Zimmerman, the new, improved data should be useful not only to law enforcement but also "hopefully, our sociologists and research people will be able to use this to maybe better explain why crime takes place and then maybe we can do something about that in the future."

While the methods used by various jurisdictions to report UCR statistics may vary, Zimmerman said, "the format will have to be the same everywhere...to maintain the uniformity in the statistics."

He said states and localities should decide when it is most convenient to convert to the new formats — probably at the time they are considering upgrading their computer software.

"UCR should be just a part of an overhaul of a records-management system," Zimmerman said, noting that information needs will vary from one jurisdiction to another.

"We do not expect anyone to go out and buy a new system just for UCR. Law enforcement's primary objective is to put the bad guy in jail and we feel that's what it should be doing," Zimmerman said.

"But most people who are automated are looking ahead to a new, better, more expanded software package. We feel that as time goes by, the new UCR will be incorporated into more and more

of these packages and thus more and more law-enforcement agencies will participate."

No incident-based UCR report comparable to "Crime in the United States" will be forthcoming for quite some time, although once enough states participate — Zimmerman hopes at least 20 states will have the capability in the next few years — dual reporting from both incident- and summary-based data will occur.

Waiting-period bill faces uncertain future in Senate

Continued from Page 6

memorandum on Sept. 26 in which he ordered the FBI and all other Justice Department agencies to speak with a unified voice before Congress.

Four More Years

Hubert Williams, president of the Police Foundation and chairman of the Law Enforcement Steering Committee, said the group has learned of NRA plans to offer the Senate a bill that would allow the Justice Department "three or four years" to study ways to put the McCollum provisions into effect.

"Which, in effect, means that they're going to be campaigning

against their own amendment," Williams said.

With attentions now being focused on the forthcoming Senate, Gardner said "I don't think there is any question" that the Senate will defeat the Brady amendment.

Handgun Control's Lautman conceded that the chances for Senate passage of the Brady amendment or similar measures do not look good.

"I think really what we're doing more than anything is just looking toward the November election, trying to encourage people to look at the way their representatives voted and hold them accountable for their vote."

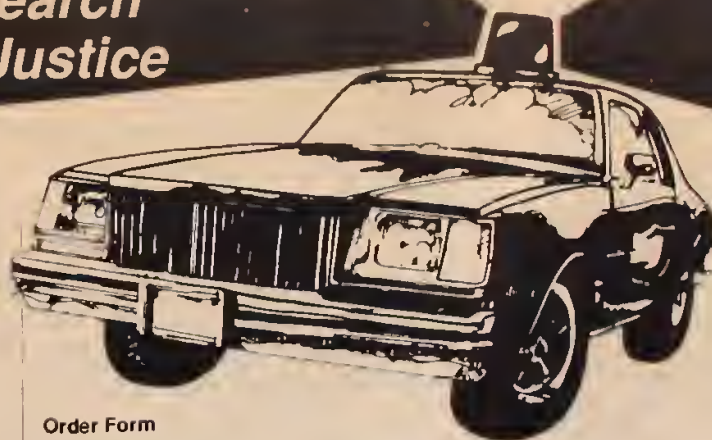
Stay up to date with new law enforcement research from the National Institute of Justice

These National Institute of Justice documents—all on law enforcement—are available free or at cost from the Institute's information clearinghouse, the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS).

To make sure you keep up to date in the field, check the items you wish to receive, enter the total cost, and mail the entire ad with payment to: National Institute of Justice/NCJRS, Box 6000, Dept. F-AHZ, Rockville, MD 20850. Or, call the Institute's National Criminal Justice Reference Service toll free at 1-800-851-3420 to order (301-251-5500 in Maryland and Metropolitan Washington, D.C.).

New titles available from the National Institute of Justice:

<input type="checkbox"/> Crime and Policing <i>Perspectives on Policing series (16 pp.)</i>	NCJ 111460	Free
<input type="checkbox"/> Policing and the Fear of Crime <i>Perspectives on Policing series (8 pp.)</i>	NCJ 111459	Free
<input type="checkbox"/> Police and Communities: The Quiet Revolution <i>Perspectives on Policing series (8 pp.)</i>	NCJ 109955	Free
<input type="checkbox"/> Police Body Armor <i>Consumer Product List, 2nd Edition (3 pp.)</i>	NCJ 113505	Free
<input type="checkbox"/> Investigators Who Perform Well (91 pp.)	NCJ 105197	\$8.40
<input type="checkbox"/> Private Employment of Public Police (89 pp.)	NCJ 105192	\$8.40
<input type="checkbox"/> Improving the Use of Management by Objectives in Police Departments (98 pp.)	NCJ 105669	\$7.00
<input type="checkbox"/> Improving the Use of Quality Circles in Police Departments (83 pp.)	NCJ 105670	\$6.40
<input type="checkbox"/> Police Response to Special Populations (123 pp.)	NCJ 105193	\$9.90
Total cost		



Order Form

☐ Check this box to receive a registration form for the National Institute of Justice/NCJRS mailing list. You will then receive *NIJ Reports*—the free bimonthly journal of the National Institute of Justice—and updates of other materials.

Name

Title Agency

Street Address

City/State/ZIP

Telephone ()

☐ My check for is enclosed. Make check payable to NCJRS. Please mail check with this order form in an envelope.

☐ Government or university purchase order enclosed.
P.O. No.
Please add \$1.95 processing fee for purchase orders.

☐ Charge my ☐ VISA ☐ MasterCard
Card No. Exp. date

Signature

Charge my NCJRS Deposit Account.
Deposit Account No.

Return with payment to: National Institute of Justice/NCJRS, Department F-AHZ, Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850.

Other Voices

A sampling of editorial views on criminal-justice issues from the nation's newspapers.

Cook County needs another jail. . .

"I don't need another task force. I am generating narcotics arrests out of my eyeballs. I need a building, with some bars on the windows." (LeRoy Martin). Such is the frustration of Chicago's police superintendent over what is happening at Cook County Jail. Prisoners awaiting trial — among them narcotics violators, burglars and car thieves — are being released without bond. An average of 70 a day, held on bonds of up to \$50,000, are being set free. Soon, the limit may be increased to \$75,000 and people accused of violent crimes may join the exit line. It is the county's solution to overcrowding at the jail, with Sheriff James O'Grady, keeper of the jail, under a Federal court order to keep the jail's population at a maximum of 5,559. Cook County has no plan. It has no definitive study on which to base a plan. It is not likely to have a study or plan anytime soon. County corrections officials, at least, are specific about what they'd like to see: a maximum security addition to handle another 800 to 1,000 prisoners. The numbers may not turn out to be exactly right, but the idea is, and Sheriff O'Grady should be screaming from the rafters for the same thing. There is no mystery about what the county must do, beginning with scrutinizing its jail needs and ending with the design of a building to serve those needs well into the future. The details, including penological niceties, are for architects and experts to work out, but the goal ought to be pretty basic — a building, with some bars on the windows."

— *The Chicago Tribune*
Sept. 6, 1988

Stop playing politics with anti-drug laws

"A robin in winter means spring's on the way, and a drug bill in fall means a Congressional election's not far away. Two years ago, on election eve, members of Congress went home bragging about their get-tough-on-drugs bill. As they did in election years of 1984, 1978, 1974, 1972 and 1970. Another election is coming. And they're at it again. Congress must provide leadership in the war against drugs. It has had two years to do it. But now, good policies in the bill to improve treatment and education are being mired in gimmicks added as amendments. And no one knows where the \$2.1 billion in budget-busting new spending will come from. We do need a comprehensive, coherent national drug policy. We'll never be able to do that with election-eve legislative frenzies in Congress. We'll never do that as long as drug politics are put ahead of drug policy. We'll never do that as long as members of Congress worry more about being called soft on drugs than about doing the right thing. A drug strategy designed just to win votes back home won't help. We need a drug strategy designed to win a war. And we have to fight that war every day. Not just at election time."

— *USA Today*
Sept. 12, 1988

Legalize dope? Ask your neighbor

"In the course of the last few months, dozens of magazines and TV specials — not to mention a few misguided conservative columnists — have been hawking the dangerous notion that heroin, cocaine and crack ought to be sold over the counter at the corner drugstore. These short-sighted pundits argue that decriminalizing all illicit drugs would lower the crime rate, get the mob out of the drug business and ultimately make it possible for the U.S. to bring the dope problem under control. Memo to the legalizers: The American people aren't buying your case. They know better. They know that legalizing illicit drugs to solve the drug problem would be like dumping a gallon of nitroglycerine on a campfire to put it out for the night. They know that legalization would unleash a wave of increased drug use and higher crime rates that would make the present drug war look like an ice cream social at the little church around the corner. So if you advocate the legalization of drugs, read 'em and weep. You're out of the mainstream. Way, way out."

— *The New York Daily News*
Sept. 17, 1988

Antidote for auto theft

"An innovative, inexpensive New York City program promises genuine relief for the epidemic of automobile thefts in American cities. Last year, Americans reported 1.3 million stolen cars, an increase of 23 percent since 1983. Most were stolen during the early morning hours, and program called Combat Auto Theft seeks to take advantage of that fact. Car owners sign a consent form that allows the police to stop the vehicle if it's being driven between the hours of 1 A.M. and 5 A.M. Bright yellow decals affixed to the car's windows put thieves on notice that the owner has enrolled. Normally, police are prohibited under the Fourth Amendment from stopping a car without cause. Some civil libertarians question whether a car's owner can waive the privacy rights of someone else who might drive the car. But a thief would have no privacy claim, and the owner's statement creates a reasonable suspicion that a crime is in progress. The program began in 1986 in two Queens precincts and now has been expanded to include 28 precincts citywide. The decals have proved a remarkably successful deterrent. Of the 17,871 cars enrolled in the program citywide, only 18 were stolen in two years — a rate dramatically below the city average. The Combat Auto Theft program isn't the full answer to the nation's rising auto theft problem. But it does afford a simple, creative way for car owners to better their odds."

— *The New York Times*
Oct. 2, 1988

Sessions:

Support a "symbol of respect" for our law enforcers

By William S. Sessions

For the past 25 years, our nation has paused on May 15 to commemorate Peace Officers' Memorial Day, a special occasion dedicated to honoring the extraordinary service and sacrifice of America's law-enforcement officers.

I think the words of Sir Winston Churchill in 1940 in paying tribute to the Royal Air Force are very appropriate with respect to America and her law-enforcement personnel: "Never in the field of human conflict was so much owed by so many to so few."

The law-enforcement officer is the front line of defense in the war on drugs; the protector of our homes and businesses; the safekeeper of our nation's borders and highways. Our law officers are called upon to help their fellow citizens millions of times each year, and those calls for help do not go unanswered.

In the performance of their duties, law-enforcement officers are required to make great sacrifices. According to Uniform Crime Reporting Program statistics, in the last 10 years, 590,822 law officers were assaulted, 204,584 injured, and 1,525 feloniously and accidentally killed in the line of duty. For the same period, their data show that approximately 475,853 law officers in our country put their lives on the line daily, and one of them dies every 59 hours. Those who die are in the prime of their lives. On an average, they are 35 years old.

Our law officers know the risks inherent in their jobs, but the death of a law officer should neither be expected nor accepted as a part of the job.

When an officer dies in the line of duty, that brave man or woman deserves the very special remembrance that Peace Officers' Memorial Day provides. However, May 15 comes but once a year, and law enforcement is a year-round, 24-hour-a-day profession. It is therefore fitting that efforts are now underway to build a national memorial in Washington, D.C., to honor those law officers who serve and those who give their lives. The memorial

will serve as a constant reminder of the risks our law officers assume every hour of every day on behalf of their fellow citizens. The FBI is proud to be among the supporters of this project.

The memorial, which was authorized by the Congress, will signify the respect and appreciation of our citizens for the valiant efforts of the men and women who, today and over the years, have made many personal sacrifices so that our nation's citizens can live in a lawful society.

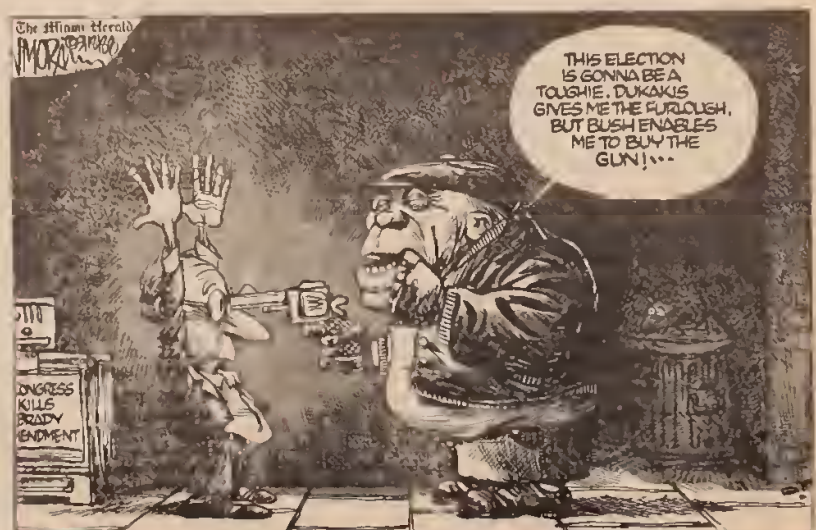
This memorial will be more than a monument to the law-enforcement profession. It will focus much needed attention on the needs and concerns of the law-enforcement community, as well as those of the survivors of law officers who die in the line of duty. It will heighten public awareness of our nation's crime problem and the need for an intensified crime-prevention effort. It will boost the morale of our nation's law officers by showing them how much we Americans appreciate the work they do. It will provide all of our citizens with an important opportunity to say thank you to their law-enforcement officers for their commitment.

As have most law-enforcement agencies, whether local, state or Federal, the FBI has lost Special Agents in the line of duty. Their deaths have been a great loss not only to their families and the FBI, but also to the communities they have served.

During a recent ceremony honoring fallen FBI Special Agents, I remarked that those brave men and women could have chosen professions that paid far more, demanded much less, and presented fewer dangers. Instead they chose to carry the badge and accepted the responsibility to do their duty.

A national recognition of their sacrifice and that of all who have given their lives is a fitting tribute to their valor. The National Law Enforcement Officers' Memorial deserves the support of all Americans.

William S. Sessions is Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.



Robert Olson may well be one of the happiest cops who ever got fleeced out of a 20-year pension. This 42-year-old police veteran seemed to have the world as his oyster, having worked his way through the ranks of the Omaha Police Department from cadet to deputy chief, building a solid national reputation for himself along the way. He had the good fortune to be working for a police chief who was widely known as an innovative police thinker, and one who shared many of Olson's views on law enforcement, and there's no reason to think that Olson might not have made chief himself some day.

Olson did, but perhaps not in the way or in the city he might have anticipated. In a sense, he owes his rise to police chief as much to former Omaha Mayor Mike Boyle as he does to his own abilities — for it was Boyle who bounced Olson and Chief Robert Wadman for alleged insubordination in 1986, for refusing to approve harsh disciplinary measures against three cops who arrested the Mayor's brother-in-law for drunken driving. When Olson left the department, he was five months shy of having 20 years on the job.

But, as the saying goes, that was then and this is now. Mayor Boyle was subsequently bounced from office by voters who saw red over his political manhandling of the Police Department. Wadman won his job back after a court battle. And Olson is now deep in the heart of

Texas, comfortably settled in as the Police Chief of Corpus Christi.

Like many other career cops who have waited patiently for a crack at the chief's job, Olson came to Corpus Christi with a head full of ideas that he had been waiting to try out. And, as he notes, he brought his ideas to a department that was looking for a "law enforcement messiah," after just having bid farewell to a chief who ran the department with "his finger on everything" for 10 years.

The honeymoon was over all too soon, however. Olson's reputation as an innovator and as a scrupulously honest cop raised the expectations of Corpus Christi officers even higher, but the chief's ability to implement change was hampered by the severe recession that was hitting the oil industry — the industry that had helped turn Corpus Christi from a modest Gulf Coast town of 40,000 into a thriving city of more than a quarter-million residents. With the oil industry going through rough times, it was an achievement just holding the line on the police budget. With a little help from the seized assets of drug traffickers, the Police Department has managed to get by, and even to implement a new program here and there — programs such as DARE and a career criminal apprehension unit. The next step is the slow rebuilding of the department's hard-hit manpower level, which is run-

ning 25 percent or more below what Olson would like it to be.

Economics are not the only reality that Olson must keep in mind in his current job. Another fact of life along the Gulf Coast came home graphically to him just recently, as the savage storm known as Hurricane Gilbert roared through the Caribbean and hit land in northern Mexico, about 100 or so miles away from Corpus Christi. For all of the storm preparations that were undertaken, Corpus Christi wound up getting drenched with a two-and-a-half-inch rainfall and some abnormally high tides. But all the preparations and expense were well worth it, according to Olson, who adds that the mass evacuation of residents was not a part of the plans. That lesson was learned eight years ago, when thousands streamed out of Corpus Christi in advance of Hurricane Alan, in the process completely bottlenecking the few main roads leading out of town. The best defense, says Olson, is to batten down, head for local shelters, and at all times educate the public as to the realities of hurricane season along the Gulf.

Olson may yet win his pension from Omaha, and possibly even reinstatement to the Omaha P.D., but you'll have to forgive him if he doesn't head back north to claim his old job. He's having a good enough time being his own boss — and besides, he has learned that in the South, "the police chief's a celebrity."

"This was the hurricane of the century, so I don't think anyone would be prepared for what this may or may not have unleashed on us."

Robert K. Olson

Police Chief of Corpus Christi, Texas

Law Enforcement News interview
by Peter Dodenhoff

LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS: In recent weeks, the killer Hurricane Gilbert narrowly missed the south Texas part of the Gulf Coast. Although Corpus Christi was spared the brunt of the storm, just how hard were you hit?

OLSON: What really sums it up is the words of the city manager, when we had one of our final press conferences. He said Corpus Christi should get an award for the most prepared city for a two-and-a-half-inch rainfall. We really didn't have any difficulty, with the exception of the increased tides, which probably affected us more than anything. They were four or five feet above normal. Corpus Christi is the highest point along the Texas Gulf Coast, at 33 feet above sea level. The storm flooded the causeway bridge to North Padre Island, which is within our city limits. We have about 4,000 residents out there on the island.

LEN: To what extent did you have to evacuate the city?

OLSON: We didn't empty the city out, and we never have. The only people that we moved out — and understand that Texas law prohibits us from forcing them out — were the folks on Padre Island and some of the low-

lying areas on the Laguna Madre and Corpus Christi Beach. The big problem we have with the island is evacuation ability. There's one causeway, and that one was covered with water.

The epitome of hurricanes

LEN: What kind of options does that leave you?

OLSON: None. Once that causeway is blocked, those people out there are done. When the winds get up past 35 or 40 knots, the Naval Air Station and the Coast Guard move all their choppers inland. So we don't have any ability to get people out once the causeway is closed. The high point on that island is eight feet, and you're talking about 8, 10 or 12 feet of tidal surge, accompanied by high winds and waves, so you've got problems out there. You've got to understand Gilbert. This was the epitome of hurricanes. This wasn't Florence, which dusted Mississippi and Louisiana a month ago. This baby could fill the Gulf with its clouds. Extraordinary precautions were necessary and prudent, and we did that. We're very hurricane-conscious down here. It was Thursday before we had any inkling that it was going to hit Mexico, and then it hit Mexico on Friday. But right up to Thursday, the predictions were that we were going to get it.

LEN: Would 24 hours' notice have been enough to lower the alert level in your city?

OLSON: Not at all. We kept it up to what we call Condition 2 continuously, until it struck and went inland, because we've had hurricanes that hit the land and then just kind of float half on land and half in the water and go right up the coast. They're so erratic, particularly the dangerous storms like this one. You couldn't take the chance. So we had our emergency operations center operational on Wednesday, and on Friday morning our officers went to 12-and-12 shifts at total department strength. We closed off the island on Thursday, closed off North Beach, and we were ready. All the other city departments were ready, the shelters were open, and we had 7 or 8 thousand people in shelters, in fact.

LEN: How many people were evacuated or left on their own, in total?

OLSON: These are probably "best guesstimates," but from what we've been able to determine, we feel that a quarter of the population left and headed for San Antonio and Austin. And it's ironic that San Antonio got blasted with tornadoes that spun off from the hurricane. We got a few here too, but luckily they didn't strike in the populated areas like they did in San Antonio. In fact,

Continued on Page 10



"They're safer in their houses than in their cars. So we do not encourage evacuation. We tell them that if they're inclined to go, then go now and avoid the rush."

Continued from Page 9

I sent my wife and family up to Austin. I live in an area that's higher up, but with the tornadoes and the wind, and the fact that I've got to worry about the city, I just didn't want to be thinking about them during the process, so I sent 'em out.

LEN: In that vein, about two summers ago there was a police officer in Des Plaines, Ill., who was fired for leaving his post in the radio room during a flood emergency so that he could evacuate his own family. Notwithstanding the particulars of that officer's case, can a police agency do anything in such situations to help officers who have conflicting duties in family and city?

OLSON: You bet, and we've had those same kinds of problems here. But one of the things Corpus Christi has done is that we have a designated, staffed and stocked shelter for city employees and their families. In fact, it's not very far from our police headquarters. All city employees, particularly down here, recognize when they take the job that they have a responsibility to the community. We tell them well in advance that they're going to be expected to work when these things happen, so they'd best make what arrangements they can. We had one policewoman who brought her child down here to the station. It was better than not showing up. But we've made provision for that kind of thing. In fact, any city employees who were required to be here on call but weren't, my understanding is that there is disciplinary action being taken against them.

LEN: So a well-publicized policy that the city will take care of employees' families so that the employees can take care of the city will go a long way toward minimizing any potential problems?

OLSON: It really does. It shows that we're not oblivious to the concerns of the employees, but by the same token we encourage them to plan and prepare. I'm from the Midwest originally, and there it's "boom," you get a warning and there's a tornado that does a number on you and leaves. Here, we sat waiting for the storm for a week — I lost five pounds while waiting for Gilbert — and this thing kept coming and coming, and all the projections were that it was going to hit right here in a worst-case scenario. We started covering our bases, making sure everything was ready, and I'll tell you, it was quite an experience.

LEN: Given that Nebraska, where you worked previously, is in the nation's tornado belt, how did that experience equip you to deal with a natural disaster of a different kind, where the high winds are mixed with torrential rains and high tides?

OLSON: Once you're talking disaster, you're talking disaster. It's just a matter of degrees. But this was the hurricane of the century, so I don't think anyone would be prepared for what this may or may not have unleashed on us. As it was, it hit an unpopulated area of Mexico when it struck land. But here it would have had cataclysmic consequences.

Full evacuation discouraged

LEN: You said that 24 hours would not have been enough time to do much in the way of changing plans.

But in the case of killer storms like Gilbert, what would you see as an optimal lead time for taking precautionary measures, including, if necessary, a full-scale evacuation?

OLSON: Well, I don't know that we could accomplish a full-blown evacuation. We never encourage that. That will cause you more difficulty than telling them to stay and go into shelters. What happens, and we had this experience in 1980 with Hurricane Alan, is that we're sitting here on the bay, and there's one major Interstate to San Antonio and a couple of other state routes, and that's it. During Alan, they were significantly bottlenecked. And people just being people, it's toward that last 36 hours where they go "Oh my gosh, we'd better get out of here." So what happened was bumper-to-bumper traffic right in the city. And if that happens at a time when the winds start reaching hurricane force, they're safer in their houses than they are in their cars. So we do not encourage evacuation. What we tell them is that if they're inclined to go, and if they can and want to, then go now and avoid the rush. It worked out very well this time. We did not have any significant traffic problems at all with this storm. And I think it was because of the planning and the work, not only with our traffic people but the state Department of Public Safety. They had a trooper every 15 miles on the Interstate, and an airplane to spot bottlenecks.

LEN: If state law prohibits you from forcing the evacuation of people, how are your officers instructed to handle those people who refuse a strong recommendation to get out of an endangered area?

OLSON: You can get nasty, but we prefer to work with civic associations and through education down here. Most of the people who live on the island have never

storm, and it's totally related to that. But as far as the evacuation areas, what we did is to assure the people, especially out on the island, that we had quadrupled the patrol out there — even though they weren't doing anything, because there was nobody there. But we had police presence, and we were the last people off the island. And when I decided it was time to get off the island, I put up a roadblock and didn't let anybody go out there. If they were residents and they wanted to go out there for whatever reason, that's fine, but they had to show ID and we knew who went out there. There's just the one bridge, and we had people on the bridge watching the Laguna Madre for would-be marine burglars. Later, as the tides began to recede and we could let people back on the island, I sent guys over in five-ton dump trucks that could wade through the water. So we were the first folks back on the island, and we set ourselves up in very visible places. We also continued the roadblock for the first several hours after we started to let people back in, to give residents a chance to get back out there first and not allow the sightseers out there.

LEN: Was your agency called upon to supply any kind of assistance to other areas that might have been hit harder by the storm?

OLSON: Our city manager called Brownsville, and we offered them anything we had. Likewise, San Antonio called us to offer equipment, crews, whatever. They just opened up their doors to us. They opened up shelters for Corpus Christi refugees, if you will. And all the chief in Brownsville would have had to do is to call me and say he needed help and I would have sent down a contingent of officers. No question about it.

LEN: Corpus Christi would appear to be the largest city

"We made it clear that when it reached a certain level of winds and rain, I was going to order the officers to park and wait the storm out."

been through a hurricane. They're retirees and what-not who haven't been here more than a couple years. In 1980 we had some people holding hurricane parties on Corpus Christi Beach, and we told them to get out because the tide was coming in. They wanted to party, and they told us to get lost, and so three of 'em are dead, drowned because they didn't come off the beach in time. In fact, at the last minute, we had our guys risking their lives trying to get in there and evacuate some of them. It was really a problem, and I told 'em this year that we're not going to do that. We made it clear to the public that when it reached a certain level of hurricane-force winds and rain, I was going to order the officers to park in their designated areas and wait the storm out. They needed to know that, because it's fruitless to risk an officer's life for no gain all the way around.

LEN: Since Hurricane Gilbert took a more southerly, less perilous track, is there any risk that when storm emergencies are declared people will see it as "the boy who cried wolf," thinking the situation is less than serious because they've been fooled before?

OLSON: That is a concern. Most regular residents, though, know better. There's a whole education process we do here, with Hurricane Awareness Week each year, bringing in people from the National Weather Service, holding open conferences, running a speakers' bureau with trained city employees — we pump 'em with this every year. It's kind of coincidental that with Gilbert, even though it turned out to be a two-inch rain, we were planning to hold a second tabletop exercise drill that very week. Then it turned into the real thing. So we've learned a lot from our own experiences. And we spent about \$80,000 out of our budget to handle Gilbert, but it was money well spent.

Keeping a lid on looters

LEN: In cases where parts of the city are evacuated in the face of a storm, is there any real danger of looters or scavengers staying behind and running amuck once an area has been emptied?

OLSON: I hate to call 'em looters or scavengers; they're just burglars who take advantage of opportunities. As I said, about a quarter of the population left, and we did have a bump in our burglary stats over the period of the

in the southernmost part of Texas. Does that make your city anything of a mecca for Latino immigrants crossing over from Mexico?

OLSON: I wouldn't call it a mecca. If you're talking about illegal aliens, then probably San Antonio and Houston are getting them more than we are. And in the valley — Brownsville, Harlingen, McAllen — there's a lot of 'em, because they come up there to work. I don't see the numbers of illegal aliens here, even though we're the seventh largest city in Texas.

LEN: What might there be about Corpus Christi that steers illegal aliens away from your city?

OLSON: Well, the unemployment rate around the country may be getting better, but down here the oil patch is dry, and we're having trouble with that. And of course, oil is one of Corpus Christi's major industries, with nine refineries and a big shipping terminal here. We've got the deepest port on the Gulf Coast. And so the jobs aren't here. We just recently dropped below double-digit unemployment; it used to be 16 or 17 percent. There isn't the kind of industry here for an illegal alien. They're more agriculturally oriented, even though there's a lot of corn and cotton around here, it's nothing like the valley.

LEN: Notwithstanding that, though, I'd imagine that there must be a considerable Hispanic community in Corpus Christi...

OLSON: Our city is over half Hispanic, in fact.

LEN: Is the ethnic makeup of the police department such that you can respond effectively to the needs of the Hispanic community?

OLSON: Oh yes. Right now, our department is 52 percent Anglo and 42 percent Hispanic. Just over 4 percent of the department is black; they're the real minority in Corpus Christi. But you've got to remember that during World War II, Corpus Christi had about 40,000 people; today we have 273,000. So there's been a lot of influx into the city, and a lot of Hispanic. But our department has done very well, I think, in keeping up a balance. We just hired a small recruit class that's in session right

Interview: Corpus Christi Chief Robert Olson

now, and I think we have nine Anglo males and nine Hispanics.

Manpower & money needed

LEN: In a department of what, about 500?

OLSON: We have 508 personnel, but only 350 sworn officers. It's very low. Our ratio is about 1.28 per 1,000. We've done an evaluation and we think realistically that we need about another hundred. Of course, times have been tough. We got 10 more this fiscal year, and I'm trying to push for 20 a year for the next five years.

LEN: Will that offset attrition and still bring about a net increase in sworn personnel?

OLSON: I think so. We attrition quite a few, about 17 a year here. So I've got to try and balance that. Another thing we're doing is civilianizing. I know in a lot of those Eastern departments, their radio rooms, their jails and all that are just full of sworn officers. We just finished dumping them all out on the street. Our property room, our vehicle pound, detention, the radio room, it's all totally civilian now, and we've just done that in the last year and a half.

LEN: Is your manpower shortage also accompanied by a supervision gap, where there are not enough sergeants and lieutenants to handle things?

OLSON: Yeah, but we're trying to address that. We've cut some of our senior staff, but we were a bit top-heavy. At the present time, I see a need for some first-line supervision, and we've already done some things to redistribute the manpower. The ratio is still a little bit higher than I would like it. I'd like to break the districts down even further, and we will need particularly first-line supervisors to handle that.

LEN: Given the current state of the oil economy on which Corpus Christi is so dependent, how seriously strapped is your department in terms of its operating budget?

OLSON: We were strapped, believe me. For example, Public Works just took a 23-percent hit. The Police Department got a 4-percent bump up, and I think that shows the commitment that the City Manager and the council have toward the police. They recognize how short we are. We cut this place right down to the bone in the last budget. Of course, civilianization saved us about \$300,000. So we did a lot of things to cut our operation down. There was some fat, no question about it, but we got it out. We've been lucky, though, because the rest of the departments in the city all took hits this time. They attritioned out 115 positions, I think. Only the Police Department and the Fire Department were spared. But things are changing, like with our tax base.

We've got North Padre Island in the city, and we're really starting to go after tourist trade here. The city has finally woken up to the fact that Old Man Oil, which was the benefactor for a long time, isn't going to do it by itself, and it may not be back like it was. So we're trying to diversify here and make some real change in the city.

LEN: Has a budget crisis such as you're describing hampered your ability to implement program innovations, or have you been able to work flexibly and creatively to implement change even in the face of a fiscal squeeze?

OLSON: A lot of things have had to wait. I've been chief about 16 months now, and there's a lot of things I would like to have done. One of the officers here made a good point several months ago when he said that the chief's got a hammer and pocket full of nails but they didn't give him any wood. We've been struggling with that, but we did have an ace in the hole, in that the area down here has problems with major drug trafficking and we have a drug fund that, under Texas law, is under my jurisdiction, if you will, and not the city's. It can't go in the general fund. So we've got a fund here, currently with about 300 grand in it, and I've been utilizing that to a great degree. We developed a DARE program here that just started this fall, and it's being received real well in the community. This department didn't have an emergency response unit, or SWAT team or whatever, and I'm funding that — training, equipment, everything — with the drug fund. We're also in desperate need of a management information system, a CAD system. I'm working with the city manager to use some of these drug funds for a lease/purchase to pay for the first few years of getting one, and tying it in with a new 800 megahertz trunk radio system that we're also developing right now. And these are bond issues, by the way. We're moving into a new police headquarters that we're building from a previous bond sale. So we've got some good things rolling.

LEN: It sounds as if you came on board at the right time for significant change down there, budget crises notwithstanding...

OLSON: That's right. Things were a little rough around here, but to use the old cliché, we see the light at the end of the tunnel and we're relatively sure that it's not a train.

Individual entrepreneurship

LEN: Were you at all taken aback by the shape you found the department in when you arrived 16 months ago?

OLSON: I really wasn't, no. I found this department in the shape that a lot of departments are in, particularly in the South. It has really nothing to do with the people,

because I also found that I had a very capable and competent staff. I found a lot of individual entrepreneurship going on inside these different divisions, as opposed to a direct master plan that was being developed overall. I don't mean this as a negative toward my predecessor, who was chief here for 10 years. He was a survivor, and he knew how to run a police department. He was an old-school police chief, and he had a firm hand on the department.

LEN: But from what you said, he must have allowed his subordinates something in the way of a free hand...

OLSON: He did on some creative things, but when I got here he had over 11 people reporting to him directly. He had his finger on everything, and when he left, there was a void. That was one of the hardest things I had to overcome, the fact that my style is different. I'm not an autocrat. I delegate. I expect to get things done and have a response. The organization wasn't used to that. They'd say, "What do I do next?" And the answer is, "Well, what do you think you ought to do next?" It takes time for that to sink in, and by now I can tell you that it has sunk in.

Law-enforcement messiah

LEN: With the arrival of a new police chief — yourself — after 10 years under one man, and particularly in light of your status as an "outside" chief, was there any inclination on the part of police personnel to hold back a bit on what you called entrepreneurship, to sort of test the waters and see what the new chief would have in store?

OLSON: That's probably true anytime. I've been through this before with an outside chief coming in, and I know how rough it is. But I was not looked upon negatively when I came in. There was a lot of dissension, a lot of different factions that were vying for the chief's job, but the rank and file, even the union, told me they were pleased that I was coming. I was an outsider, I wasn't part of the local politics, I wasn't part of the internal politics. But what this caused was that some of them, particularly the union, felt that a messiah was coming, and that all the wrongs they had complained about in the department would be taken care of shortly. They weren't. So then I started to fall into the position of the chief versus union, and I guess my honeymoon was probably over sooner than I would have liked — probably about three months. They found out I wasn't going to do all the things they felt needed to be done. You see, we have a good union contract; I like it and don't have any trouble with it at all, frankly, compared to what I was used to working with. The two ranks below me are arbitrarily appointed by me, but I wasn't going to make any decisions based on what everybody else thought were the bad things about people. Every chief

Continued on Page 12

"Problem-Solving is sensational! An elegant account of a major shift in police strategy."

— Mark H. Moore, Harvard University

"Problem-Solving is the most compelling and useful report on American policing that I know. I had thought to 'gut' it quickly for the key facts. Instead, I read it cover-to-cover."

— David H. Bayley, SUNY/Albany

PROBLEM-SOLVING: Problem-Oriented Policing in Newport News by John E. Eck and William Spelman

The Newport News (VA) Police were the first to implement the problem-oriented approach agency-wide — reducing crime and calls for crime substantially. This book tells how.

"Managing For Success will prove indispensable to the new police administrator, and has enough 'tips' to be of interest to the veteran as well."

— C.J. International

MANAGING FOR SUCCESS: A Police Chief's Survival Guide by Michael S. Scott

The police chief's job is one of the most visible and demanding — yet there is little in the way of formal preparation for the rigors of the position. This guide fills that void. **Managing For Success** offers candid and practical suggestions from successful police chiefs, and steers the would-be chief through the maze of pitfalls that await any new law enforcement executive.

I would like: ☐ PROBLEM-SOLVING (150 pp., \$17) ☐ MANAGING FOR SUCCESS (74 pp., \$7.50)
Name: _____ Address: _____ City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____ Phone: _____
Send order (plus \$2.00 postage) to Police Executive Research Forum, 2300 M Street, NW, Suite 910, Washington, DC 20037, or call (202) 466-7820.

Olson: "I'm definitely better off today"

Continued from Page 11

has to deal with that, but my philosophy was that that's all under the bridge.

LEN: Did you communicate to your personnel that while you might not be the law-enforcement messiah they expected, nonetheless you would be receptive to input from the lower ranks?

OLSON: Absolutely. I started setting those things in motion, but by doing so some of the levels of expectation were raised higher than they should have been. It was probably due more to my not totally understanding the internal situation of the department. Plus, this is south Texas, and things are different here than they are in the Midwest or in the East. That's something I had to learn. So what happened was that a lot of officers felt like a lot of things were going to happen, and I even talked to them about their ideas and how we needed to do certain things. That's where that thing of nails and no wood came from, because a lot of things I wanted to do I couldn't because of budgetary reasons. But the officers got frustrated wondering where the changes were.

LEN: Didn't the officers understand that the budget crunch had a lot to do with this, or did that go by the boards in the face of heightened expectations?

OLSON: That's right, and it went by the boards. Then, of course, it was, "Well, if it ain't the chief, then the City Manager's a stingy guy." But when I got here the city was in terrible financial shape. They were doing critical things. As I said, they attritioned 115 positions during the last fiscal year, and that's part of what saved our bacon, frankly. We managed to put some money into reserve as a result, and just yesterday the City Manager got authorization for an across-the-board 3-percent pay raise for all city employees because of the surplus we managed to save out of our budget.

LEN: You mentioned that a lot of things about south Texas came as a bit of a surprise when you arrived. Could you be more specific as to examples?

OLSON: As far as differences, in the Midwest you might exchange pleasantries in business, but it's business when you get down to it. Down here, there's a lot more emphasis on the pleasantries, and timing, and feelings. I've learned to think three times when I respond to something, to think of the feelings of the individual or the organization and worry about saving face. I had to get used to that. As an example, I got inundated with offers and freebies from very well-meaning citizens who wanted nothing in return. It's just the way things are done. They send you everything from free dinners to passes to the country club to club cards for major hotels, this kind of stuff. From my experience in the Midwest and from my feelings about police ethics and so forth, you just can't accept these things. So I sent these things back to them with a nice letter explaining my position, and I ticked them off. So now when I get freebies I just drop 'em in a drawer and don't use them.

The people down here, by the way, look at their police chief differently than in the Midwest or the East. He's a celebrity down here. They want me to ride in parades and so forth. Maybe this is part of the Hispanic culture, because police chiefs in those southern countries are all regarded that way.

Another area that's different is the "good-old-boy" network is still alive in the South, and I need to be cognizant of it — where the connections are, motives of people. I try very hard, for example, to stay totally apolitical. I didn't even vote in the primary this year, because if you vote in either the Republican or the Democratic primary they stamp you either a Republican or a Democrat, and that would be construed as "Well, he favors this or that." So I walk a tightrope on political issues here, and rightfully so, I think.

LEN: To non-Southerners, the term "good-old-boy network" seems to imply something that's negative for the most part, and in some respects almost tantamount to corruption. But can the network also be handled discreetly and skillfully and made into a highly desirable, useful tool for an administrator?

OLSON: Absolutely. It's survived here because it works. I don't look at it as a corruption issue. It's a con-

nection issue, an ability to call someone to ask a favor — not a criminal favor, just some information, perhaps. I had a judge call me this morning, and he wanted to know what kind of crime problems there are in a certain neighborhood in Houston, because his daughter's going to the university up there and he was going to rent a house for her. That's a good old boyism." I say, "Hold on, judge. I'll make a call and get back to you." There's no harm there. I'm not giving away state secrets. But that kind of ability to call somebody and talk to them is something that people pride themselves on, I guess, and it permeates the society here. From the contacts I've had, I don't see it as a corruption issue or what have you. Frankly, when you tell them you can't do something, they say, "Okay, no problem." As long as you're up front about it, people respect it. Sometimes they respect you more when you turn them down. But it took me time to understand people in that way. It's just something that's in the environment, and nobody raises an eyebrow about it.

Administrative sensitivity

LEN: You left your last job as deputy chief in Omaha involuntarily, in the midst of a political storm sparked by mayoral meddling in the police department. Did that whole experience make you more sensitive to suggestions of political intrusion in your present job?

OLSON: I think so. The one in Omaha was so blatant, at least at my level. It wasn't publicly blatant, but it was in

"The good-old-boy network is still alive in the South, and I need to be cognizant of it — where the connections are, motives of people."

terms of what I was exposed to. I feel now that in terms of ethics I've been through the mill, and I know what that mill is when those ethical questions get brought up again. For example, I'm not here with a contract or anything. I work at the pleasure of the City Manager. But I'll know exactly what's in store if that kind of situation develops with me. I'll have an option to handle that, and I will.

LEN: Did you seek any kind of administrative independence as a precondition of taking the job in Corpus Christi?

OLSON: No, I didn't. I thought about that, and maybe I'm just foolish but I was hired to do a job, and I got an agreement as to what I was going to get paid and what the benefits would be, and I had an understanding with the City Manager at the time as to what my role was, and then I'd go ahead and be a police chief. Frankly, if he didn't like me, then he only had to let me know and I would look for another job and be gone.

LEN: Are you reasonably satisfied that you have a free hand to administer the Police Department as you deem best?

OLSON: Absolutely. I got a little nervous last March when the City Manager who hired me was fired by the City Council. They then promoted an assistant city manager, and he told me, "You're the chief of police, you run the Police Department." The only time he really wants to get involved is when it's a matter of money. He clearly assured me that if I make a decision, I have his support, regardless of what it is. I can't ask for any more than that. Certainly the track record since then has been one of support. I've got no complaints in that regard.

LEN: Based on your experience in Omaha, did your reputation precede you to Corpus Christi in terms of being a "stand-up guy" who is willing to go to the mat for what he believes is right?

OLSON: Frankly, that kind of helped me down here. You're talking about south Texas, where men are men and that kind of thing. They sort of felt, "Anybody who would knock off the Mayor's brother-in-law, well by God, he's all right in our book." But the city of Corpus Christi, at quite an expense, sent an assistant city

manager and the personnel director to Omaha, and they did a no-holds-barred interview of everybody, including adverse parties. The Safety Director was still in power at the time, and they spoke with him. They spoke with the city's prosecutor. And they came back and reported, "We don't have a problem with this guy Olson." In retrospect, looking at things from my current perspective of how much I'm enjoying this job, old Mikey [Boyle] probably did me a favor. I wouldn't want to go through all the anguish again that that episode brought, but I feel I'm definitely better off today.

LEN: Could you just clarify the time frame of your dismissal in Omaha and arrival in Corpus Christi?

OLSON: I was dismissed on the 14th of October of '86. Bob [Wadman] got fired on the 3rd and the next morning I left for the IACP conference in Nashville. I came back a day later, but you can believe that we were the talk of Nashville, that Bob's not here because he got fired. Everybody sent back their good wishes, and then a few days later I needed my own good wishes. I was confirmed here on May 19 of '87.

LEN: Even though Chief Wadman won his job back after the Mayor was recalled, had you by then lost any desire to return to the Omaha Police as his deputy?

OLSON: I was in the process of looking around already. In fact, I was a finalist in Spokane before I came here, and I had some other irons in the fire. Given the chance

to come back to Omaha, I probably would have, because at that time I was five months shy of my pension. In fact, I'm in the Supreme Court right now trying to get reinstated for that purpose. I mean, I was just short of 20 years, and I'm pursuing it on technicalities right now. Even if I'm now awarded the right to come back, I'm obviously not going to. I'd just like to get credit for the time I had vested.

The community and crime

LEN: Did becoming a police chief in your own right finally give the opportunity to test and implement ideas and programs you might have been nurturing all along?

OLSON: Absolutely. I have a very strong theory about police, and if you talk to Bob Wadman, he and I are almost co-believers right down the line, although we have some areas that each puts more emphasis on than the other. He and I have co-authored a book on the community wellness concept. But I know that Corpus Christi is not Omaha. It's different, and different in some ways where the community is more responsive and receptive to creative policing ideas. Of course, Bob is a little bit handicapped by the 60-page union contract he's got up there. The contract I have is not a stranglehold on management. So community-oriented policing is easier here, and we're in the process of developing that now. The whole department used to report here at headquarters, and with the city being 39 miles long, officers might have to drive 20 or more miles to get downtown to turn in their beat car, just so another guy could drive it back. So I've now got two-thirds of the patrol force mustering out at remote assembly points. I'm opening another one next month at one of our large malls. I'm encouraging more community contacts, we're getting down to beats and groups of officers with their own turf. We'll have the same guys working the same beats for extended periods of time, and then slowly we're going to start developing generalists. . .

LEN: Are you over-specialized right now?

OLSON: There's a lot of specialization, but we're slowly turning that over. If I had my way about it, the patrol force would handle all crimes with the exception of some difficult felonies. They should be doing their own vice

Continued on Page 14

Pursuit, not a seizure

Continued from Page 5
police. The test's objective standard — looking to the reasonable man's interpretation of the conduct in question — allows the police to determine in advance whether the conduct contemplated will implicate the Fourth Amendment. This "reasonable person" standard

NYC union in bid for riot support

Continued from Page 3
tions of police officers at the scene — two of whom have been placed on modified duty after being identified from a videotape — as having used "unnecessary [and] excessive" force on bystanders during the melee. Officers also reportedly violated departmental regulations by obscuring or removing their badges during the disturbance, making identification of those who may have committed acts of brutality difficult.

The Civilian Complaint Review Board is investigating at least 101 complaints of police brutality, but no other officers have yet been charged.

Rich O'Neill, whose name appeared on the letter as a PBA contact, told a LEN reporter: "With all due respect, if you have to ask why it is being circulated then I don't think the letter should have been given to you in the first place."

also insures that the scope of Fourth Amendment protection does not vary with the state of mind of the particular individual being approached.

Applying the Supreme Court's test to the facts of this case, the Justices concluded that the defendant was not seized by the police before he discarded the packets containing the controlled substances. Although Officer Peltier referred to the police conduct as a "chase," and the magistrate who originally dismissed the complaint was impressed by this description, the characterization is not enough, standing alone, to implicate Fourth Amendment protections, according to the Justices. Contrary to the defendant's assertion that a chase necessarily communicates that detention is intended and imminent, the Court felt that the police conduct involved here would not have communicated to the reasonable person an attempt to capture or otherwise intrude upon one's freedom of movement. "The record does not reflect that the police activated a siren or flashers; or that they commanded [the defendant] to halt, or displayed any weapons; or that they operated the car in an aggressive manner to block [the defendant's] course or otherwise control the direction or speed of his movement," wrote Blackmun.

Police Not That Intimidating
The Court went on to hold that

while the very presence of a police car driving parallel to a running pedestrian could be somewhat intimidating, this kind of police presence does not, standing alone, constitute a seizure. Without more, the police conduct — a brief acceleration to catch up with the defendant, followed by a short drive alongside him — was not "so intimidating," in the Court's view, that the defendant could reasonably have believed that he was not free to disregard the police presence and go about his business. *INS v. Delgado*, 466 U.S., at 216. The police therefore were not required to have "a particularized and objective basis for suspecting [the defendant] of criminal activity," in order to pursue him. *United States v. Cortez*, 449 U.S. 411, 417-418 (1981).

Because the Court felt that the defendant was not unlawfully seized during the initial police pursuit, the Justices concluded that charges against him were improperly dismissed. Accordingly, they reversed the judgment of the Michigan Court of Appeals, and remanded the case to that court for further proceedings consistent with the Supreme Court's opinion.

Michigan v. Chesternut, No. 86-1824, decided June 13, 1988.

Jonah Triebwasser is a former police officer and investigator who is not a trial attorney in government practice. He is a member of the Bar of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Improved radio links from citizens to cops

Continued from Page 5
police standpoint is that officers en route to the scene can obtain accurate, up-to-the-minute information about a developing situation from Interwatch participants. They also know that at the scene they will find a reliable complainant to tell them what happened and thus, perhaps, improve their chances of making an arrest. And, if the criminal has fled, other Interwatch participants may act as their eyes and ears in the pursuit.

In an effort to deter crime as well as facilitate prompt police response to it, Operation Interwatch has posters and decals that may be displayed to warn criminals that a store or building is a member. The Association for a Better New York believes such warnings may be particularly effective in discouraging robberies at retail stores.

All persons in the network who use the radio must attend a training meeting to learn proper use of their equipment and the procedures of the system. The network has the full support of Assistant Chief Mario Selvaggi, commanding officer of Manhattan North, and Capt. Lawrence Hegarty, commander of the 19th Precinct.


Although Operation Interwatch is not the first police-citizens radio network, it may be the first in a predominantly residential area. The first network was set up in 1974 in midtown Manhattan — primarily a

commercial and entertainment center — through the efforts of the Association for a Better New York. At present, this network, called Operation Interlock, has about 150 participants, 90 percent of them office buildings. Interlock has been a great success, Terry said, noting that last year the police fielded 1,100 calls on that network, resulting in 136 arrests. Interlock's success spawned a similar system, called Operation Safety Net, in the financial and commercial district of downtown Manhattan. It has also been the model for radio networks in several other cities. It's probably safe to guess that the idea will spread further.

Ordway P. Burden is president of the Law Enforcement Assistance Foundation and chairman of the National Law Enforcement Council. He welcomes correspondence to his office at 651 Colonial Blvd., Washington Twp., NJ 07675.

Flashback: October 1978

President Carter nominates Norval Morris, Dean of the University of Chicago Law School, to become head of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. The nomination stagnates in the Senate and in January 1979 is withdrawn in the face of strong opposition from the National Rifle Association, which objected to Morris's views on gun control.

1. Professional Security Management Course PROGRAM — Prepare for: • Certified Protection Professional examination given by American Society for Industrial Security. • Career advancement in the Security Field • Transfer from present position to a security career • Cope more efficiently with security and management problems DATES: September 10 - November 28, 1988 (10 Monday evenings - 6-10 pm) FEES: \$225.00	2. White Collar Crime in the Financial and Business Institutions PROGRAM • Understanding White-Collar Criminals • Red flags of fraud • Money laundering techniques • Fraud schemes and their solutions • Legal issues • Record checking • Kickbacks/illegal payments • Planned bankruptcy • Internal control audits • and much, much more DATES: September 22-23, 1988 FEES: \$295.00	3. How To Start And Operate Your Own Security Business PROBLEMS • Financing • Equipment Required • Management Problems • Personnel Selection • Contract Writing • Proposal Preparation • For Clients • Laws, Liabilities • Licensing • Labor Relations • Central Station Requirements • Market Opportunities • Guard Responses • Inventory Required • Installation, Maintenance Problems DATES: October 7 & 8, 1988 FEES: \$295.00	4. Screening Personnel Through Paper & Pencil Testing PROGRAM • Validity of Tests • Alternative to Polygraph • Reliability of Tests • Strengths and Weaknesses • Legal Issues • Scoring • Basis of Tests • Multidirectional Analysis • Candidate to Written Testing DATES: October 19, 1988 FEES: \$195.00	5. How To Become A Professional Expert Witness & Security Consultant PROGRAM • Develop consulting skills • Start your own firm • Market and sell your services • Prepare a brochure • Prepare reports • Write a proposal • Price your services • Become an expert witness • Avoid financial failure • Build your image and reputation DATE: November 4 & 5, 1988 FEES: \$295.00																																																		
6. Investigative Techniques, Problems and Solutions PROGRAM • Surveillance • Interview and Investigate Techniques • Legal Requirements • Courtroom and Grievances • Undercover Operations Procedures • and much, much more DATE: December 2 & 3, 1988 FEES: \$295.00	7. Electronic Eavesdropping and Industrial Countermeasures Program PROGRAM: • Electronic surveillance law • Electronic eavesdropping methods (wiretaps to laserbeams and their countermeasures) • The twenty most common industrial measures • Countermeasure equipment and making smart measures DATES: December 15-18, 1988 FEES: \$295.00	<div style="text-align: center;">  ROBERT A. HAIR, Director CORPORATE AND INSTITUTIONAL SECURITY PROGRAMS Special Certificate Courses, Seminars and Workshops Designed to Meet Corporate and Institutional Security Needs. <i>On Site or at Security Management Institute thru any College of Criminal Justice</i> <i>Increase Personnel Knowledge and Efficiency, and Reduce Liability</i> 444 W. 56th Street New York, NY 10019 The Security Management Institute, a non profit organization, has designed and implemented numerous security training programs for major corporations and institutions. References upon request For further details contact PROFESSOR ROBERT A. HAIR (212) 247-1600 </div>	8. Risk Analysis and Security Surveys PROGRAM • Risk exposure assessment • Risk identification • Security checklist • The security survey • The survey report • Disaster plans DATE: To be announced FEES: \$195.00	9. Protecting Security Businesses Against Costly Negligence Suits PROGRAM • Hiring Practices • Retail physical security • Shoplifting prevention • Employee theft control • Shipping and receiving • Electronic article surveillance • Negligence proofing DATE: To be announced (1 day seminar) FEES: \$195.00																																																		
10. Substance Abuse in the Workplace PROGRAM: • Selecting a drug abuse control program for your company • Legal aspects and considerations • Writing a proper company drug abuse policy • Drug screening technology, present state of the art • Employee assistance programs • Obtaining corporate/employee support DATE: February 3, 1989 FEES: \$195.00	11. Security's Role In Extortion, Kidnapping and Hostage Situations PROGRAM: • The nature of the problem • Origin of the threat • Corporate considerations • Decision making and liability • Law enforcement response • Private and public sector interaction DATE: February 15, 1989 FEES: \$195.00	12. Retail Security - Prevention of Employee Theft and Shoplifting PROGRAM: • Hiring practices • Retail physical security • Shoplifting prevention • Employee theft control • Shipping and receiving • Electronic article surveillance • Negligence proofing DATE: To be announced (2 day seminar) FEES: \$295.00	13. Sexual Harassment in the Workplace PROGRAM: • The law and sexual harassment (verbal, non-verbal, physical) • Role of dealing with sexual harassment • Dealing with employees who believe they are being harassed DATE: To be announced (1 day seminar) FEES: \$195.00																																																			
14. How To Become A Private Investigator PROGRAM: • Qualifications • Licensing requirements • Laws and liabilities • Marketing your services • Avoiding financial problems • Prepare reports • Build your image and reputation DATES: To be announced (2 day seminar) FEES: \$295.00	15. Security Officers Training PROGRAM: • Special peace officer training upon request of organizations with qualified personnel • Special programs for: • Contract agencies • Individuals working as security officers • Individuals seeking to prepare for a career as security officers For further details, contact: PROFESSOR ROBERT A. HAIR Director, Security Management Institute (212) 247-1600	REGISTRATION FORM Please fill out Name, Address, etc. on back of this form. <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Check</th> <th>Request further information</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1. Professional Security Management Course — \$225.00</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>2. White Collar Crime in the Financial and Business Institutions — \$295.00</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>3. How To Start And Operate Your Own Security Business — \$295.00</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>4. Screening Personnel Through Paper And Pencil Testing — \$195.00</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>5. How To Become A Professional Expert Witness And Security Consultant — \$295.00</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>6. Investigative Techniques, Problems and Solutions — \$295.00</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>7. Electronic Eavesdropping and Industrial Countermeasures — \$295.00</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>8. Risk Analysis and Security Surveys — \$195.00</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>9. Protecting Security Businesses Against Costly Negligence Suits — \$195.00</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>10. Substance Abuse in the Workplace — \$195.00</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>11. Security's Role In Extortion, Kidnapping And Hostage Situations — \$195.00</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>12. Retail Security - Prevention Of Employee Theft And Shoplifting — \$295.00</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>13. Sexual Harassment In The Workplace — \$195.00</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>14. How To Become A Private Investigator — \$295.00</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>15. Security Officers Training</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>• Corporate And Institutional Security Programs</td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> </tbody> </table> A TOTAL OF \$ _____ IS ENCLOSED			Check	Request further information	1. Professional Security Management Course — \$225.00	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2. White Collar Crime in the Financial and Business Institutions — \$295.00	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3. How To Start And Operate Your Own Security Business — \$295.00	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	4. Screening Personnel Through Paper And Pencil Testing — \$195.00	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	5. How To Become A Professional Expert Witness And Security Consultant — \$295.00	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	6. Investigative Techniques, Problems and Solutions — \$295.00	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	7. Electronic Eavesdropping and Industrial Countermeasures — \$295.00	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	8. Risk Analysis and Security Surveys — \$195.00	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	9. Protecting Security Businesses Against Costly Negligence Suits — \$195.00	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	10. Substance Abuse in the Workplace — \$195.00	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	11. Security's Role In Extortion, Kidnapping And Hostage Situations — \$195.00	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	12. Retail Security - Prevention Of Employee Theft And Shoplifting — \$295.00	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	13. Sexual Harassment In The Workplace — \$195.00	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	14. How To Become A Private Investigator — \$295.00	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	15. Security Officers Training	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• Corporate And Institutional Security Programs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Check	Request further information																																																				
1. Professional Security Management Course — \$225.00	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>																																																				
2. White Collar Crime in the Financial and Business Institutions — \$295.00	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>																																																				
3. How To Start And Operate Your Own Security Business — \$295.00	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>																																																				
4. Screening Personnel Through Paper And Pencil Testing — \$195.00	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>																																																				
5. How To Become A Professional Expert Witness And Security Consultant — \$295.00	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>																																																				
6. Investigative Techniques, Problems and Solutions — \$295.00	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>																																																				
7. Electronic Eavesdropping and Industrial Countermeasures — \$295.00	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>																																																				
8. Risk Analysis and Security Surveys — \$195.00	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>																																																				
9. Protecting Security Businesses Against Costly Negligence Suits — \$195.00	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>																																																				
10. Substance Abuse in the Workplace — \$195.00	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>																																																				
11. Security's Role In Extortion, Kidnapping And Hostage Situations — \$195.00	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>																																																				
12. Retail Security - Prevention Of Employee Theft And Shoplifting — \$295.00	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>																																																				
13. Sexual Harassment In The Workplace — \$195.00	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>																																																				
14. How To Become A Private Investigator — \$295.00	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>																																																				
15. Security Officers Training	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>																																																				
• Corporate And Institutional Security Programs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>																																																				

Jobs

Chief of Police. Cape Coral, Fla., a city of 60,000 permanent residents in one of the fastest growing areas in the United States, is seeking a police chief to direct a staff of 137 employees (85 sworn). Cape Coral operates under a council-manager form of government and the chief reports directly to the city manager.

Successful candidate must provide evidence of demonstrated leadership and administrative ability, with extensive knowledge of modern police administration. Completion of a bachelor's degree in criminal justice or a related field is highly desirable, as is graduation from the FBI National Academy, the Southern Police Institute, the Senior Management Institute for Police or similar training program. Candidates must possess at least five years of experience at a command level in a law-enforcement agency. Any equivalent combination of training and experience which provides the required skills, knowledge and ability is acceptable. Screening of candidates may involve completion of an assessment center.

Salary range for the position is \$41,767 to \$52,209, plus comprehensive benefits package that includes monthly car allowance.

To apply, send a one-page letter summarizing professional accomplishments and describing why you should be considered for this position, along with a copy of your resume, including salary history, to: IACP Executive Search/Cape Coral, P.O. Box 4066, 13 Firstfield Road, Gaithersburg, MD 20878. Deadline is Oct. 21, 1988. All applications are subject to Florida Sunshine and Public Records Law.

Police Officers. The Washington, D.C., Metropolitan Police Department is seeking to fill entry-level positions.

Applicants must be U.S. citizens at least 21 years old at

date of appointment but not older than 30 at date of application. In addition, applicants must: be at least 5 feet tall with weight proportionate to height; have 20/60 vision of better, correctable to 20/20; possess a high school diploma or GED or one year of experience as a sworn police officer in a city of at least 600,000 population, and be a resident of the District of Columbia or become a resident within 180 days of appointment. Candidates must pass a written and physical examination.

To apply, contact the Metropolitan Police Recruiting Branch, 300 Indiana Avenue, N.W., Room 2061, Washington, DC 20001. (202) 727-4236. AA/EOE.

Police Attorney. The City of Gastonia, N.C., is seeking a police attorney to function under the administrative direction of the chief of police and the professional/legal direction of the assistant city attorney. This is a new position providing an opportunity to help structure the legal function relating to the police department.

The successful candidate should be a graduate of a law school of recognized standing and be licensed to practice law in North Carolina. Experience as a practicing attorney in the area of criminal law is required. Salary is negotiable within a range of \$24,102 to \$37,960 annually, plus excellent benefits.

To apply, send resume to: Larry W. Wood, Director of Personnel, City of Gastonia, P.O. Box 1748, Gastonia, NC 28053-1748. Position is open until filled.

Deputy Sheriffs. The Broward County, Fla., Sheriff's Department is seeking entry-level deputies for its law enforcement division.

Applicants must be U.S. citizens at least 19 years of age, and must possess a high school diploma or G.E.D., and a valid

driver's license. Record must be free of felony convictions. All qualifying applicants will be subject to extensive screening.

Starting salary is \$16,129 per year for trainees, and \$23,148 per year upon completion of 16-week police academy program. Annual merit raises bring salary to maximum of \$32,557.

To apply, write or call: Broward County Sheriff's Office, 2600 SW 4th Ave., Fort Lauderdale, FL 33315. (305) 765-4448.

Chief of Police. East Hartford, Conn., is seeking an experienced change agent to lead a department of 110 sworn officers and 24 civilians.

Candidates must have a bachelor's degree in a relevant discipline and a minimum of 10 years of increasingly responsible police experience, with three years at the command level, plus demonstrated leadership and executive ability, strong communication skills, and an ability to work with the public and labor unions. Graduation from the FBI Academy or a comparable police training institute is desirable. Salary range: \$48,712 to \$59,210.

Obtain application package from Town of East Hartford, Personnel Department, 740 Main Street, East Hartford, CT 06108. Telephone: (203) 289-2781, ext. 220. Resumes may not be substituted for town application. Deadline is Nov. 15.

Program Associate. The National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives is seeking an individual to help manage a police-based victim assistance program. Bachelor's degree in criminal justice or a related field required. Applicants with an advanced degree and related experience are preferred.

To apply, send resume and cover letter to: Victims Project, NOBLE, 908 Pennsylvania Ave., S.E., Washington, DC 20003.

Interview: Chief Robert Olson

Continued from Page 12

work, their own community services. It's community-oriented policing that we're pointing toward, and at the same time problem-oriented policing. They're both catchy phrases that are going around, but they make sense. My philosophy is to make the call once, and make it count.

The same old faces

LEN: To what extent are your city's crime problems exacerbated by the ongoing prison crisis in Texas, where offenders are being turned out onto the streets very quickly for lack of cell space?

OLSON: The prison crisis is eating our lunch. Right now you've got full Texas prisons with a Federal mandate to keep the lid at 95 percent of capacity. So what's happening is that they're backlogging people into the county jails. Our county just authorized some \$13 million in bonds to build more county jail space, and what they're having to hold are sentenced felons. Our judges down here are convicting 10 to 15 a week, and TDC [Texas Department of Corrections] is taking 8. So every week our county jail population is getting bigger and bigger. I want us to get out of the jail business and consolidate with the county, but they can't take the average 20-40 prisoners we have because they've got a court order themselves. It's a vicious circle. We've got a Career Criminal Apprehension Team that we developed a year ago when one of our officers got killed by a career criminal. So we created this unit to track career criminals coming out of TDC. In the last month and a half, they let 79 burglars out that live in our community, and we arrested one of 'em on a burglary the day before they notified us that he was out. It's a significant problem in Texas, and it's going to get worse. The state has a half-billion dollars authorized to build new prisons with 30,000 new beds. But by the time they're built they're going to be full already. We've got burglars sitting in the county jail waiting to get into TDC, and then they get into TDC and are turned right around and released on parole. It's not going to get much better.

LEN: Did you notice any increase in drug trafficking along the Texas Gulf Coast as a result of crackdowns in south Florida, as smugglers changed their drop points?

OLSON: That's a difficult question. We know that it is happening. Just two days ago, our DEA task force, which we're part of, popped a guy with 400 pounds of cocaine. There's tons of marijuana coming up through the border checkpoints, sometimes in watermelon trucks and so forth. Everyone has realized that we've got this big, monstrous open border, along with the Intracoastal Waterway, and today anybody can bring a boat right into our harbor and probably not be molested to any great degree. We don't really know how much dope is coming through here, but I'm sure it's directly related to the heat over in Florida.

LEN: Now that you're a police chief in a major city, as opposed to a number-two official, have you changed your perception of the chief's role to any great degree?

OLSON: I see it as a police chief's role to get up on a soapbox, and many times law-enforcement executives need to pick up the ball on issues, regardless of whether it's in their hailiwick. If you talk to Bob Wadman, you know that we have this perception of what the police authority is, as opposed to its responsibility, and as opposed to what the actual causes of the crime problem in this country are. The police are not responsible for crime; the community is. And who else but the police have the forum, the 24-hour manpower, to facilitate some real needed change. Our perspective is that the rest of the system doesn't seem to work the way that we think it should — and we could argue that issue forever. I mean, what has capital punishment to do with crime in America? Nothing, frankly. So we really need to get down to what the issues are, and they are that we've got a drug problem, with 58 percent of the inmates in our pens under the influence of some drug at the time they committed their crime. We've got under-20-year-olds committing 42 percent of the crime in this country, and that's down from the 51 percent back in '81 — but only because the 15-to-20 age group has gotten smaller. What police executives need to recognize is that the answer to this drug problem and crime problem is directly related to our children. We must start diverting significant resources to the education and demand-side of drugs — not to mention just education about crime — to create a generation of drug-free, crime-free citizens.

The waiting game

LEN: I don't suppose that anyone would disagree with the idea that resources and energies have to be applied to the education of the young, but it would seem that in the high-speed, high-tech age we live in, people are not necessarily patient enough to wait for results from a long-term educational effort. . .

OLSON: You hit it right on the head. We started a DARE program here because I think [Los Angeles police chief] Daryl Gates is right. But you

Continued on Page 15

Be the best that you can be — read the best in police journalism

Law Enforcement News brings you the broad, complex universe of policing 22 times each year, giving you a timely, comprehensive look at the news in a way no other publication can match. If you're not already a subscriber, you owe it to yourself to add LEN to your regular diet of essential reading. (And, if you pre-pay for your subscription, you can knock \$2 off the regular one-year price of \$18 — you pay just \$16.) Just fill out the coupon below and return it to: LEN, 899 10th Avenue, New York, NY 10019.

LEN 277

Name _____ Title _____
Agency _____
Mailing Address _____
City _____ State _____ ZIP _____

Upcoming Events

NOVEMBER

15-17. **Management of Criminal Intelligence Analysis.** Presented by the Broward Sheriff's Office Crime Centre. To be held in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Fee: \$445.

15-17. **Homicide Investigation: Serial Murder.** Presented by Sangamon State University. To be held in Springfield, Ill. Fee: \$200.

15-18. **VIP Protection.** Presented by Executec International. To be held in Sterling, Va.

16-17. **Investigation of Child Abuse.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Training & Education Center. To be held in Toledo, Ohio. Fee: \$150.

16-17. **Hostage Negotiations.** Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates. To be held in Winchester, Va.

16-18. **Motor Vehicle Lamp Examination.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$450.

16-18. **Sixth Annual Conference on Crime Victims.** Co-sponsored by the Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services and the Virginia Network for Victims and Witnesses. To be held in Fairfax, Va.

17. **Employee Motivation.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Training & Education Center. To be held in Toledo, Ohio. Fee: \$293.

17-18. **Investigating Unusual Homicides.** Presented by the Center for Criminal Justice. To be held in Cleveland. Fee: \$150.

17-18. **Executive Training Seminar.** Presented by the National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives. To be held in Miami. Fee: \$100 (NOBLE members); \$145 (nonmembers).

20-22. **Street Survival '88.** Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Little Rock, Ark. Fee: \$110 (all three days); \$79 (first two days only); \$49 (third day only).

21-23. **Law Enforcement Shotgun.** Presented by the Institute of Public Service. To be held in Gainesville, Ga. Fee: \$295.

22. **Apprehension of Armed Subjects.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Training & Education Center. To be held in Toledo, Ohio. Fee: \$100.

28-30. **Introduction to Criminal Investigation.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Training & Education Center. To be held in Toledo, Ohio. Fee: \$500.

28-Dec. 2. **Police Executive Development.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$350.

28-Dec. 2. **Field Training Officers' Seminar.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$350.

28-Dec. 2. **DWI Instructor.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$350.

28-Dec. 2. **Advanced Death Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$375.

28-Dec. 2. **Advanced Programming with a dBase III for Law Enforcement.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$575.

28-Dec. 16. **Command Training Program.** Presented by the New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management. To be held in Wellesley, Mass.

29-30. **Homicide Investigation.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Center, John Jay College of Criminal Justice. To be held in New York. Fee: \$175.

29-Dec. 1. **Police Intelligence Training: Predicting Crime & Violence.** Presented by the Broward Sheriff's Office, Organized Crime Centre. To be held in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Fee: \$240 (in state); \$290 (out of state).

29-Dec. 2. **Police Training Officers' Seminar.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$350.

29-Dec. 2. **Recognition, Investigation & Prevention of Child Abuse.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Sam Houston State University. To be held in Huntsville, Tex. Fee: \$95.

30-Dec. 2. **How Immigration Impacts the Criminal Justice System.** Presented by the National Conference of Christians and Jews. To be held in Miami. Fee: \$180.

30-Dec. 2. **Street Survival '88.** Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Las Vegas. Fee: \$110 (all three days); \$79 (first two days only); \$49 (third day only).

30-Dec. 2. **Investigation of Motorcycle Accidents.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Fee: \$295.

DECEMBER

1-2. **Contemporary Terrorism.** Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates. To be held in Washington, D.C.

1-2. **Handling Organized Crime Investigations.** Presented by the Police Management Association. To be held in Washington, D.C. Fee: \$125 (members); \$150 (nonmembers).

1-2. **Basic Hostage Procedures.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Training & Education Center. To be held in Toledo, Ohio. Fee: \$400.

2-3. **Investigative Techniques, Problems & Solutions.** Presented by the Security Management Institute. To be held in New York. Fee: \$295.

4-10. **Providing Protective Services.** Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates. To be held in Las Vegas. Fee: \$2,300.

5-6. **The Law Enforcement Response to Family Violence.** Presented by the Victim Services Agency. To be held in San Diego. Fee: \$150.

5-7. **Special Topics in Police/Media Relations.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$295.

5-7. **Crime Analysis II.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Tampa, Fla.

5-7. **The Investigation & Prosecution of Complex Narcotics Cases.** Presented by Washington Crime News Services. To be held in Phoenix. Fee: \$395.

5-8. **The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. To be held in Chicago. Fee: \$550.

5-9. **Automated Crime Analysis.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$475.

5-9. **Advanced Supervision Skills.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in San Diego.

5-9. **Practical Hostage Negotiations.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$375.

5-9. **Antiterrorism Physical Security.** Presented by Executec International. To be held in Sterling, Va.

5-9. **Crime Prevention through Environmental Design.** Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. To be held in Louisville, Ky. Fee: \$345.

5-9. **Narcotic Identification & Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$375.

5-9. **Police/Medical Investigation of Death.**

Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Miami.

5-16. **Traffic Accident Reconstruction I.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. To be held in Evanston, Ill. Fee: \$700.

5-16. **Crime Prevention Technology & Programming.** Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Fee: \$580.

5-16. **Traffic Accident Reconstruction.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$595.

6. **Bomb Threat Awareness.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Center, John Jay College of Criminal Justice. To be held in New York. Fee: \$100.

7-9. **Managing the Criminal Investigation Function.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in New Orleans.

8-9. **Executive/VIP Protection.** Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates. To be held in Philadelphia.

12-13. **Deadly Force/Judgmental Shooting.** Presented by the Institute of Public Service. To be held in Gainesville, Ga. Fee: \$195.

12-14. **Advanced Cults & Sects Seminar.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$325.

12-14. **Management of the Telecommunications Function.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Phoenix.

12-14. **Planning, Design & Construction of Police Facilities.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Nashville.

12-16. **Command Post Operation.** Presented by the Institute of Public Service. Fee: \$445.

12-16. **Investigation of Microcomputer Crimes & Fraud.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$475.

12-16. **Report Writing for Instructors.** Presented by Bruce T. Olson, Ph.D. To be held in San Luis Obispo, Calif. Fee: \$290.

13-15. **Strategic Vice Investigations: Obscenity, Prostitution, Child Pornography.** Presented by the Broward Sheriff's Office, Organized Crime Centre. To be held in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Fee: \$150 (in state); \$200 (out of state).

14-16. **Police Records Management.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Los Angeles.

14-16. **Managing the Internal Affairs Function.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Washington, D.C.

Dallas eyes solo cars

Continued from Page 3

ception that every officer in this city is on two-man squads and that is not true," she said.

She said she thinks that if Vines follows through on the plan, it would only result in more vehicles on the street — and that would not necessarily increase the department's response time, which is now clocked at an average of 14 minutes per call.

"For example, if there's a burglary in progress, by our very procedures, the dispatcher has to dispatch two people. So it would be two different patrol cars going to the same location. They might get there at the same time, and then again they might not.

"The only thing he would accomplish would be to have more vehicles on the street. But as to

whether response time would increase, I doubt it."

Smith said Vines's proposal needs more study and the underlying causes for the lags in response time need to be addressed.

"It's going to take a lot more input from the officers and a lot of analysis of the statistics," she said.

"But one of the other things that is going to have to be done is analyzing the kind of calls we're getting and educating the public as to those kinds of calls and why we're so logged down.

"And I think that for the first time the city administration is going to have to tell the public that we just don't have the staff — which is something they have refused to do for years."

Interview: Chief Robert K. Olson

Continued from Page 14

can imagine the traditionalists who said, "What the hell has that got to do with anything? We need the two officers in that program out on the streets answering calls." The answer I give 'em is the forest fire analogy: You don't stop a forest fire just by putting everybody on the line; you've got to build firebreaks too. With the DARE program, you're building a firebreak against drugs, but you aren't going to see the results of this kind of program until those fifth graders, which is what we're hitting now, are teenagers and high school students. With this instant-gratification society of ours, people say, "What do you mean I've got to wait 10 years before I know if you're successful?" We can keep knocking 400 pounds at a clip off our wharves down here, but that doesn't answer the drug problem.

LEN: Does that kind of long-term approach to getting results also apply to effecting change within a police department?

OLSON: Absolutely. No question about it. I mentioned about those raised expectations when I got here. Well, now I'm a little more cautious in talking about the future. I know exactly what I want to do, and I'm going to do it, but I'm going to do it over a slower period of time. It might be four or five years from now, but even the worst detractors are suddenly going to wake up and go, "Hey, things really are better!" They'll think it happened overnight and that somebody else did it, but that's okay. I really don't care, because I can see how things are working, and I know things will just take time.

For further information:

Americas Correctional Association, 4321 Hartwick Rd., Suite L-208, College Park, MD 20740. 1-800-888-8784.

Americas Society of Law Enforcement Trainers, 9611 400th Ave., P.O. Box 1003, Twin Lakes, WI 53181-1003. (414) 279-5700.

Broward Sheriff's Office, Organized Crime Centre, P.O. Box 2505, Fort Lauderdale, FL 33303. (305) 492-1810.

Calibre Press, 666 Dundee Rd., Suite 1607, Northbrook, IL 60062. 1-800-323-0037.

Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University, 11075 East Blvd., Cleveland, OH 44106. (216) 368-3308.

Criminal Justice Center, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 444 W. 56th St., New York, NY 10019. (212) 247-1600.

Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Sam Houston State University, Box 2296, Huntsville, TX 77341.

Criminal Justice Training & Education Center, 301 Collingwood Blvd., Toledo, OH 43602. (419) 244-6680.

Delinquency Control Institute, Tyler Building, 3601 S. Flower St., Los Angeles, CA 90007. (213) 743-2497.

Executec International Corp., 105 Executive Drive, Suite 110, Sterling, VA 22170. (703) 478-3595.

Graduate School, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 600 Maryland Ave., N.W.,

Room 106, Washington, DC 20024. (202) 447-7124.

Institute of Police Technology & Management, University of North Florida, 4567 St. Johns Bluff Rd. So., Jacksonville, FL 32216. (904) 646-2722.

Institute of Public Service, 601 Broad St. S.E., Gainesville, GA 30501. (800) 235-4723. (800) 633-6681 (in Georgia).

International Association of Chiefs of Police, 13 Firstfield Road, Gaithersburg, MD 20878. (301) 948-0922; (800) 638-4085.

Mid-Atlantic Institute, 205 Broad Leaf Circle, Raleigh, NC 27612. (919) 781-8601.

National Conference of Christians & Jews, 9300 S. Dadeland Blvd., Suite 511, Miami, FL 33156. (305) 667-6438.

National Crime Prevention Institute, School of Justice Administration, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292.

National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives, 1221 Pennsylvania Ave., S.E., Washington, DC 20003.

New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management, Babson College, Drawer E, Babson Park, MA 02157. (617) 239-7033, 34.

Bruce T. Olson, Ph.D., 1015 12th St., Suite 6, Modesto, CA 95354-0811. (209) 527-2287.

Pennsylvania State University, Attn:

Kathy Karchner, 410 Keller Conference Center, University Park, PA 16802. (814) 863-3551.

Police Management Association, 1001 22nd St., N.W., Washington, DC 20037. (202) 833-1460.

John E. Reid & Associates, 250 South Wacker Drive, Suite 1100, Chicago, IL 60606. (312) 876-1600.

Richard W. Kobetz and Associates, North Mountain Pines Training Center, Arcadia Manor, Route Two, Box 100, Berryville, VA 22611. (703) 955-1128 (24-hour desk).

Sangamon State University, Attn: Dr. Steven A. Egger, Springfield, IL 62794. (217) 786-6682.

Security Management Institute, 444 W. 56th St., New York, NY 10019. (212) 247-1600.

Southern Police Institute, Attn: Ms. Shirley Beck, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292. (502) 588-6561.

Traffic Institute, 555 Clark Street, P.O. Box 1409, Evanston, IL 60204.

Victim Services Agency, Law Enforcement Training Project, 2 Lafayette St., 3d Floor, New York, NY 10017. (212) 577-7700.

Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services, 805 E. Broad St., Richmond, VA 23219. (804) 786-4000.

Washington Crime News Services, 7043 Wimsatt Rd., Springfield, VA 22151-4070. (703) 941-6600.

Law Enforcement News

Vol. XIV, No. 277 A publication of John Jay College of Criminal Justice/CUNY September 30, 1988

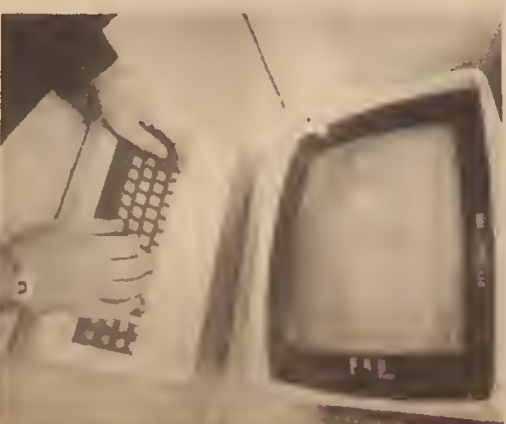
Hinckley's unclaimed legacy



Out of the attempted assassination of President Reagan in 1981 came the bill known as the Brady amendment. That legacy remains unclaimed, however, as the House turns back a plan for a national gun-purchase waiting period. On 1.

PC's at the ready? The new UCR is coming!

In an effort to move crime-reporting into the 21st century, the FBI has unveiled the details of a new and improved crime-statistics collection system. Boot up your computer and turn to **Page 1**.



Also in this issue:

New York City is planning to expand its Tactical Narcotics Team program, but the results may swamp courts & prisons	1	How your Congressional representatives voted on gun-control legislation	6
Dallas cops: Don't get too attached to your partner — you may be riding solo again	3	LEN interview: In spite of hurricanes and budget problems, Corpus Christi Police Chief Robert K. Disson is riding high	9

John Jay College of Criminal Justice/CUNY
Law Enforcement News
899 Tenth Avenue
New York, NY 10019

NON-PROFIT CHG
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
New York, N.Y.
Permit No. 1302

DELIVERED APRIL 14 1989
LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS
444 WEST 50TH ST
NEW YORK NY 10019